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FIRST EDITION.

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AMENDING THE COINAGE LAW.

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BRIDGE AT CARONDOLET, MO.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1873.

POSTAGE ON SEEDS AND BOOKS.

The Department of Agriculture asks an appropriation of $50,081 to pay the postage on seeds and books on account of the abolition of the franking privilege.

AMENDING THE COINAGE LAW.

The conference committee on the bill revising and amending the laws relative to mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States have held several meetings during the last few days, and are now ready to report. It provides for re-coinage after the coin is reduced one half per cent. from its prescribed standard. Amendments are also made as to the standard weight of silver and nickle coins, the unit of weighing being expressed in grammes in place of grains.

A CANARD.

The statement telegraphed to Boston and New York evening papers to-day, that the House Foreign Affairs Committee favored Banks' resolution requesting the President to combine with European Governments in behalf of Cuba, is a canard. The Committee considered the resolution this morning, but did not agree to it, nor will they do so.

OAKES AMES TO BE EXPELLED.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* telegraphs this paper to-day that leading Republican members of the House have concluded that Oakes Ames must be expelled, and that a move will be made in that direction at the proper time.

CALDWELL'S PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

The statement of Senator Caldwell in his own behalf, and published in yesterday's papers, has produced a marked effect in his favor. Many leading Senators have expressed their belief of its truth. There is no such evidence of bribery in his case as in Senator Pomeroy's.

DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of Poland's Committee this morning, Congressman Brooks submitted a letter from Ex-Secretary Browning, dated March 21st, 1868, transmitting his commission as Goverment Director of the Union Pacific railroad, and stated that it was the 27th of December, 1867, that Nelson got his shares from Durant.

Horace T. Clark, President of the Union Pacific, was examined by Mr. Brooks. He testified that he never had any interest in the Credit Mobilier; deemed it too hazardous, as he regarded it as a construction company; part of the workmen had to guard the others while the road was building. The witness' examination as to the construction of the road developed nothing new. One hundred per cent. was not regarded as a large profit on construction. Did not think capital could be raised now to build the Union Pacific, even if ten millions of profits were guaranteed.

Mr. Wilson's Committee heard the testimony of Ex-Pension Commissioner Cox and Mr. Smith of the Land Office, showing that Hoover, the former witness, had a questionable character.

Hon. James M. Beck, of Kentucky, was sworn and examined by Brooks. Witness was a member of the Conference Committee in relation to the interest question of the Union Pacific Railroad; has been very intimate with Brooks, and does not remember Brooks ever speaking to him in any shape or form whatever in regard to the Pacific road. Witness, with a majority of the Conference Committee, agreed that the law was on the side of the Pacific Railroad; had no sort of recollection that Brooks ever opened his mouth to him on the subject, either directly or indirectly.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhies was sworn and examined by Brooks: Witness was a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee during Congress, and had questions up in which the Union Pacific road was deeply interested. Brooks never spoke to witness on the subject of Pacific roads, and never appeared before the Railroad Committee on any measure before it.

Brooks stated that a charge had been made that he received shares to influence members of Congress, and this testimony was to show that he had never made any such attempt. If the Committee desired further evidence he hoped they would call on any member on the Democratic side.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today addressed the following letter to the chairman and members of the Finance Committee: "The final passage of the bill in regard to selling leaf tobacco direct to consumers, which passed the House yesterday, will, in the respectful judgment of this office, prove disastrous to the revenue from tobacco, and is most earnestly deprecated by the whole body of manufacturers of tobacco throughout the country. I have addressed the chairman of your committee to-day asking a hearing for this office and the manufacturers of the country, before the Senate is called to consider it. We estimate that the revenue would be reduced three million dollars per annum by the proposed bill."

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States, northerly and northwesterly winds and clear and clearing weather; for the South Atlantic States, winds shifting to westerly and northerly, with clearing weather; for the Middle States, southeasterly and southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather and light rain from Virginia to New Jersey; for New England, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather; from Tennessee to Missouri and the southern portions of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, falling barometer, higher temperature, westerly and southerly winds, and generally clear weather, but north of this region southeasterly to southwesterly winds, veering to southwesterly and northwesterly, cloudy weather and probably rain and snow.

BRIDGE AT CARONDOLET.

The Senate Committee on Commerce voted today to report favorably a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Carondolet, Missouri, with amendments prescribing substantially the same requirements as to the construction of bridges which have been inserted in laws heretofore enacted authorizing bridges over the Mississippi, but providing that this bridge shall be sixty feet above high water, or ten feet higher than any other bridge over the Mississippi.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS CALLED IN.

The funded loan subscription in the United States and Europe to-day has been so heavy that the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to stop interest, has issued a call for one hundred millions 5-20 bonds of 1862 in advance of the closing of the books. Additional calls will be issued, to follow shortly, the Secretary having declined to call at one time more than one hundred millions because of the clerical labor involved in preparing, receiving and delivering the bonds.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

The Louisiana investigation adjourned until to-morrow after the examination of Fellows, who expressed the belief that the election of 1872 was an organized fraud, and that ex-Governor Warmoth had not the confidence of any party.

On cross-examination by Warmoth, he said he got his information from parties hostile to Warmoth.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Adam J. Beggs, Appraiser of Merchandise at Cleveland, Ohio; Postmasters: H. M. Hamilton, at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and Mrs. Emma E. Colton, at Versailles, Ky.

SENATOR WILSON'S RESIGNATION.

Senator Wilson will, on the 18th or 25th inst., notify the proper authorities of Massachusetts of his intended resignation, which will not take place until the expiration of the present Congress.

Woman Suffrage in Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., February 6.—A popular demonstration in favor of woman suffrage was held at the Opera House in this city to-night. An immense audience was present. Col. R. W. Thompson delivered an address in favor of woman's enfranchisement. At the close of his speech resolutions were adopted unqualifiedly pledging the meeting to woman suffrage.

A Warning to Boys.

BOSTON, February 6.—Allen Heman Lincoln, aged 17, a student in the Freshman class of Brown University, was killed at Newton Centre last evening by his sled striking a tree. Albert Lincoln, of Nashville, Tennessee, a cousin of young Lincoln, was badly injured at the same time.

Terrible Fall.

POTTSVILLE, February 6.—Wm. Stahl fell a distance of two hundred and twenty-five feet into the St. Clair mines yesterday, and was instantly killed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Meeting of the British Parliament.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Government Arraigned by Disraeli and Others.

"ABSOLUTE SURRENDER OF 1872."

Alabama Claims and San Juan Boundary.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH RUSSIA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 6.—The prorogued session of Parliament was reopened at noon to-day. The members of the House of Commons were called to the bar of the Chamber of Peers, where the speech from the throne was delivered by a royal commission. Only eighteen Peers were present, and little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's speech, of which the following is a verbatim report:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I greet you cordially on your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have satisfaction in announcing the maintenance of relations of friendship with foreign powers throughout the world. You were informed when I last addressed you that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have now dispatched an envoy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear to be best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He recently reached his place of destination and had entered into communication with the Sultan, my ally.

The Emperor of Germany, who had undertaken to pronounce judgment as arbiter on the line of the water boundary so long in dispute under the terms of the treaty of 1846, has decided, in conformity with the contention of the Government of the United States, that the Haro channel presents a line most in accordance with a true interpretation of that treaty. I have thought it the course most befitting the spirit of international friendship and directly to give immediate execution to the award by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the island of San Juan.

The proceedings before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute in consequence of the exclusion of indirect claims preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States, have terminated in an award which in part established and in part repelled claims allowed to be relevant. You will in due course of time be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under this award.

My acknowledgments are due to the German Emperor, likewise to the tribunal of Geneva, for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controversies such as could not but impede the full prevalence of international good will in a case where it was especially to be cherished.

In the prosecution of a well understood and established policy, I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with my ally, the King of the Belgians.

The Government of France, during the recess, renewed its communications with my government for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty to replace that of 1860, which is about to expire.

In proceeding these communications, I have kept in view the double object of equitable regard to existing circumstances and of securing a general provision more permanent in its character and resting on a reciprocal and equal basis for the commercial relations of the two countries. I hope to be enabled within a short period to announce to you the final result.

It has been for some years felt by the Governments of Russia and the United Kingdom respectively that it would be conducive to the tranquility of Central Asia if the two Governments should arrive at an identity of views regarding the line which describes the northern frontier of the dominion of Afghanistan. Accordingly correspondence has passed, of which this is the main subject. Its tenor no less than its object will, I trust, be approved by the public opinion of both nations.

Papers will be laid before you with relation to the awards delivered under the treaty of Washington, to commercial negotiations with France, and to the northern frontier dominions of Afghanistan.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The estimates for the coming financial year will be presented to you. They have been formed with a view to the efficient operation of our establishments under circumstances of inconvenience entailed by variations of an exceptional nature, in which there was some important commotion.

My Lords and Gentlemen—Although the harvest has been to some extent deficient, the condition of the three Kingdoms is satisfactory as to trade and commerce, to a sufficiency of revenue for meeting public charges, to a decrease of pauperism, and to relieve the amount of ordinary crime, may be pronounced generally satisfactory. A measure will be submitted to you at an early day for settling the question of university education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be formed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience.

You will find ample occupation in dealing with other legislative subjects of importance, of which a part has already been under your notice in various forms at different periods. Among these your attention will be speedily asked to the formation of a Supreme Court Judicature, including provisions for the trial of appeals. Among the measures which will be brought before you also are proposals for facilitating the transfer of lands, for the amendment of our system of local taxation, and of certain provisions of education in the act of 1870, general acts regulating railways and canals, together with various other bills for the improvement of laws. I earnestly commend your deliberations to the guidance and favor of Almighty God.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, February 6.—In the House of Lords, among the distinguished persons present at the opening of the session, was the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Teck. When the reading of the Queen's speech ended, Earl Clarendon rose and moved an address in reply. He congratulated their Lordships on the removal of long-standing difficulties with the United States. In regard to the Eastern question, he declared that the Government would deal with it in a prompt, decisive, and at the same time dignified manner, because England witnesses with regret the encroachments of Russia, whose further movement would tend to a diminution of the harmony which has long prevailed between the two powers.

Lord Monteagle seconded the motion for an address in a short speech.

The Earl of Derby then addressed the House. He denied that the Government could congratulate itself on the issue of the San Juan and Alabama controversies, and maintained that there was a vast difference between what was conceded for in 1864 and the absolute surrender of 1872. The effect of the Geneva decision would be that England would hereafter be liable to damages in matters wherein she could make no claim on others.

Lord Granville defended the course of the Government in bringing about a settlement of the Alabama claims. The condition of the question which had arisen concerning Central Asia did not justify the sensational telegrams, which created alarm here and elsewhere. It was not probable that the affair would lead to serious complications.

Lords Salisbury, Ripon and Cairns followed with a discussion on the Geneva arbitration. The latter held that the rules as adopted were ambiguous and liable to be misinterpreted.

The Lord Chancellor deprecated the course the debate had taken on this subject, especially after the verdict had been rendered. He defended the rules adopted by the Geneva Board, and declared that they should be maintained between England and the United States, whether other countries accepted them or not.

The Duke of Richmond objected, not to the spirit of the compromises, but to the fact that it had been one-sided. He observed that the speech from the throne made no reference to the army. This omission was especially to be regretted at this time, when desertions from the ranks were more frequent than ever.

The motion for an address to the Queen was adopted, and their Lordships rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons an address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Hon. Chas. Lyttleton, who, in a speech, congratulated the House and country on the settlement of the disputes with the United States. Although the decision was unfavorable to England, there was not the slightest ground for impugning the judgment of the Geneva arbitrators or German Emperor. No nation should be slow to follow England's example.

William stone seconded the motion.

Disraeli rose, and was loudly cheered. He said he had heard with alarm many things in the royal speech. He would not in the slightest degree criticize the sovereign and arbitrators who had given awards adverse to England. He had approved of the negotiations of the Washington treaty, but could not but condemn the prospective rules adopted. The Government pretend that they had followed Palmerston, but that statesman would never have placed England in such a dangerous and undignified position. The Geneva judgment showed that the Government totally wrong. What would be its effect on the future position of the country? What was the scope of the term "due diligence?" Was it in accord with our municipal law, or, as the arbitrators said, such as to totally prohibit the evil complained of? Was England absolutely bound to stop vessels violating the neutrality laws, whether suspected or not? In case of a commissioned vessel that would be an act of war, involving us in hostility immediately. The Washington treaty bound the Government to adopt new laws and urge them on other countries. Did the Government intend to adopt its own interpretation or that of the Geneva Board? These were most important questions. They involved the highest interests and the honor of England. He did not question the Crown's prerogative to negotiate treaties, but he objected to the ministry entering upon a treaty which compelled an alteration of our municipal law.

Disareli next turned his attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech concerning the negotiations with Russia for the preservation of peace in Central Asia. He hoped the papers on this subject, which the Government had promised to lay before the House, would be full and satisfactory. Should Russia attempt to seize Constantinople and conquer India, she would and must be resisted. He hoped diplomacy would settle the question, but *war must*, if necessary.

Horsman severely criticised the Government's foreign policy, which was involving the country in new and serious complications. The Geneva decision was one-sided and humiliating. He hoped the case was an exceptional one, and as such was to be accepted by force of necessity.

Bernal Osborne condemned the arbitration, but believed the less said about it the better. Any outlay which secured the good will of America was a profitable investment. He thought that the result might have been obtained without sacrifice or humiliation.

Gladstone followed with a general defense of the Royal speech, replying to criticisms on the manner in which the disputes with America had been settled. He declared that if a similar case should arise, arbitration would again be resorted to. Honor was not sacrificed, and the fearful horrors of war had been averted. No alteration of municipal law was required.

The debate was continued by Cathorne, Hardy, Vernon, Harcourt and others.

FRANCE.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN THIERS AND THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, February 6.—The *Bien Public* says a compromise has been effected between President Thiers and the Committee of Thirty. The latter agree to modify their constitutional project by extending the veto power of the executive so as to allow the President to suspend the operation of a law by his veto for three months after its passage by the Assembly, and also by giving the President the right to participate personally in debates in the Chamber on interpellations and all questions of general policy.

The Legitimist and clerical journals are indignant at the concession of such uncontrolled powers, as they term them, to the executive.

NO SYMPATHY FOR GARIBALDI.

The deputies belonging to the conservative and moderate sections of the Left in the Assembly refuse to sign their names to the address of sympathy to Garibaldi adopted at the last meeting of the Extreme Left.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST REVOLUTION.

PARIS, February 6.—The *Courier* newspaper, of Bayonne, says that no substantial advantage has yet been gained by the Spanish forces over the insurgents in the northern provinces.

GERMANY.

THE PRESS MUZZLED.

BERLIN, February 6.—The editor of a Posen newspaper has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an article entitled, "The Battle with God's Church."

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—River 16 feet 9 inches; falling slowly, with a tendency to stationary. Arrived—Packets. Departed—Brill, Pittsburgh; Andes, Wheeling; Anna, Arkansas river; also tow boats with empty coal barges for Pittsburgh, as follows: Hyena, Leopard, Niagara, Oil Valley and Veteran. Weather foggy; thermometer at 40° at seven this morning. The H. C. Yeager is expected from New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—River fallen 4 inches; falling; 8 feet 5 inches in canal; 6 feet 5 inches in chute. Cloudy and mild; mercury averaged above 50. The ice is rapidly disappearing. Arrived—Potomac and J. D. Parker, Memphis; Thos. W. Means and barges, St. Louis; Dexter, New Orleans; Condor and barges and W. H. Brown and barges, Pomeroy. Departed—Potomac, J. D. Parker, H. C. Yaeger and Lawrence, Cincinnati; C. B. Church, James A. Wood and Simpson Horner, New Orleans; Ada Baum, Falls, Memphis; Means, Ironton; Garrett, Pittsburgh; Condor, Pomeroy.

EVANSVILLE, February 6.—Clear; chilly mild; mercury 35 to 50. River risen 2 feet. Up—Amelia, 2 P. M.; Mary Houston and Commonwealth, 11; Thompson Dean, 2 A. M.; Ada Hannan, 5; Peyton and barges, 6; Mary Ament, and Bowling Green, 6. Down—Charmer, 5; J. H. Rigley, 7; Smoky City, 12; Fayette 12; Nashville, 12; Morning Star, 7; Idle Wild, 9—all with immense trips. Freight in excess of tonnage.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—Arrived—none. Departed—Elliott and St. Joseph, Cairo; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans. River rising slowly; weather clear and mild. The ice gorges in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi are still firm. Not over five feet of water to Cairo.

CAIRO, February 6.—Arrived—Continental, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Mountain Oak, Ohio river, 1; Quickstep, Evansville, 4. Departed—Local packets. River falling slowly. Clear and mild.

NASHVILLE, February 6.—River rising steadily; 8 feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and cool. Departed—Jno. S. Branford, Upper Cumberland.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—Weather clear and warm. River falling. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Fanny Lewis and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Louisville, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Louisville; H. Johnson, St. Louis. No departures. Raining.

VICKSBURG, February 6.—Down—St. Luke, Fargoud and Maude. Up—Robb and Mitchell. Clear and cold. River rising.

CINCINNATI.

Interesting Court Decision.

CINCINNATI, O., February 6.—In the United States Court, First District of Ohio, Cincinnati, Hon. P. B. Swing, Judge, a decision was rendered to day granting the petition of Jas. T. Williamson to have the firm styled S. W. Morton & Co. adjudged bankrupts on a declaration of the petitioner that they had stopped payment of their commercial paper for fourteen days, in that they gave a note for a landbill for payment for lumber, and neglected to pay the same when due. The members of the firm are S. W. Morton and John C. Fremont. Its business was to excavate a railroad tunnel under Walnut Hills at Cincinnati. The case came up on a demurrer to petition by the defence. Four counts of acts of bankruptcy were alleged. The firm was adjudged a bankrupt on the first count above the receipts, while the petition on the remaining three counts was dismissed on the ground that the acts alleged, though committed by a member of the firm, were not in the line of the business proper of the firm, and that S. W. Morton, who committed these acts, and not the firm of which he was a member, was responsible. The allegations were dismissed, as the acts of Morton alone were that the firm sold and conveyed personal property to an individual when insolvent and in contemplation of bankruptcy, and that they made this sale with intent to hinder, delay and defend the creditor, and that to avoid legal process, they absented themselves six months from the First District of Ohio. The case will probably be taken to a higher tribunal. S. W. Morton is agent of the firm which transacted business here, while John C. Fremont, another member of the firm, was at Tarrytown, New Jersey. The judgment is against the firm as a firm, not against it as individuals.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 6.—In the House this morning bills were introduced to provide that hereafter all certificates of incorporation shall be examined by the Attorney General. The joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* March 31st was laid on the table.

In the Senate, a bill to amend the general insurance law so as to provide that in cases of mutual companies the actual cash assets of the same amount and description, invested and deposited as required by the laws of the State wherein organized, shall be accepted in lieu of the capital stock was passed.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, MICH., February 6.—Considerable complaint has been made that certain railroad companies in Michigan openly and defiantly refused to conform to the State laws for the management of their roads. This led to the appointment to-day of Commissioners by the Lower House of the Legislature to investigate and report relative to the conduct and management of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Port Huron and Lake Michigan, and the Grand Trunk Railway, with power to send for persons and papers as occasion may demand.

OBITUARY.

Very Rev. Dr. Storrs.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The Very Rev. Dr. STORTS, Vicar General of the Diocese of New York, died this morning.

JAMES HENRY COFFIN.

EASTON, PA., February 6.—James Henry Coffin, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lafayette College, died this evening.

Turf Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—At a meeting of the Turf Congress, held yesterday, credentials were presented from the Minneapolis Agricultural Association, of Minnesota; Geo. Stevens, of Montgomery county; the Eastern Pennsylvania Agricultural Association, of Norristown, Pa., and Walter W. Cook. A few changes were made in the rules.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 6.—The steamships Housa, Corinthian and Scandinavian have arrived out.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The steamship America, from Bremen, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Final Passage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Stock and Bond Bill.

The Centennial Exposition Appropriation Gets a Back-Set.

The Sum Reduced to Half a Million of Dollars and then Rejected.

Depleting the State Treasury by Reducing Taxation.

A Statement of the Extraordinary Appropriations Called for.

The Homeopathic Society of Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1873.

QUICK TIME AND SMOOTH WORK.

The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its stock in an unlimited amount, and to issue bonds at the discretion of the Board of Directors, went through the Senate to-day with even greater facility than it passed the House. In the latter body two or three questions were asked of the gentleman introducing the bill, preliminary to its unanimous passage. In the Senate, not a sound was heard or a funeral note, after the bill was read by the clerk, and it passed without a word of objection or explanation, and without a negative vote.

Mr. Moon has been here superintending this little operation, and he has managed it with remarkable skill. The bill was introduced in the House on Tuesday evening, was passed by that body at the afternoon session of Wednesday, sent to the Senate same day, and passed by that branch to-day. Thursday, it will adjudge publicly as given to the bill until it was safe through the House. The telegraphic abstract of the bill printed in the GAZETTE of Wednesday was the only publication of its character made by any paper in the State until this morning.

PHILADELPHIA'S MILLION DWINDLING.

Thursday is one day of the seven devoted by the House to the consideration of general bills, and the first one that came up this morning was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means "to make an appropriation in aid of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence." The Committee, after considering the bill over night, and taking into consideration the temper of the House manifested yesterday, concluded to cut down the appropriation to half a million of dollars. In this shape the bill was reported to the House, and at once considered in Committee of the Whole. Although everybody probable the bill pledges the Commonwealth to apply $500,000 towards erecting proper buildings in Fairmount Park for a Centennial Exposition, to be paid in sums of $100,000, whenever it shall be certified to the Governor that the buildings for said purpose shall have been so far constructed in said park as to be of least double the cost and value of the instalment demanded, and of any and all previous payments made in such behalf by the Commonwealth." It is also provided that before any payments are made, the Centennial Commission shall contract for a permanent fire proof building, to cost not less than $1,000,000, and not more than $1,000,000, for the exhibition and preservation of works of art, products of the soil and mines, etc.

The first section of the bill was read in Committee of the Whole, and without a word of debate rejected by a vote of 26 in favor to 55 against. This virtually killed the bill. It only got eight votes outside the Philadelphia delegation. The vote was a surprise to the friends as the bill seemed pretty confident would carry. The project was not as strong as when first presented, owing probably to the blundering and indiscreet way it has been managed. The scenes of yesterday, and Mann or Elliott's insolent speech, especially, damaged it. Then the Philadelphians are after the State funds on so many pretences, all backed by Committees and champagne, that a prejudice has been aroused against one and all of their claims.

After the vital section of the bill had been rejected. Mr. Latta of Westmoreland broke the solemn silence that fell upon the House by suggesting that the vote be reconsidered and the bill laid on the table for further consideration in order that members in the meantime might acquaint themselves with the views of their constituents and learn how far the condition of the State finances would warrant an appropriation. This suggestion seemed to give general satisfaction, and the vote was reconsidered and the bill made the special order for Thursday next.

There is a disposition among members to do something in aid of the Centennial Exhibition and Celebration, but it is coupled with a good deal of distrust, founded on the bad reputation of official management in that city. The dominant sentiment is that the city should vigorously put its own shoulder to the wheel, before calling on the State.

BANKS TO HOLD MORTGAGES.

The bill authorizing mining and manufacturing companies to give, and banks to take and hold, mortgages on real estate, to secure the payment of notes, bills and renewals thereof, given in the course of a running account, was passed by the House to-day with an amendment striking out an *ex post facto* application of the bill. The bill had previously passed the Senate, but goes back to that body for concurrence in the amendment.

Another bill, somewhat of a similar character, "authorizing mining and manufacturing companies to issue bonds and mortgages, and to use the same as collaterals for bank accounts without such collaterals being subject to taxation," was discussed and passed by the House to-day. This bill and the one above referred to, were brought here by Capt. Charles W. Batcheller, of Philadelphia, a representative of the banking and manufacturing interests of that city. Captain B. has been active in promoting their passage, and has been warmly seconded by the delegation. They are designed to facilitate the operations between banks and manufacturing and mining associations. The last mentioned bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That mining and manufacturing companies, organized under the laws of this Commonwealth, for the purposes aforesaid, are hereby authorized to issue and sell their coupon or registered bonds secured by mortgages upon the real estate of said companies, to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the capital stock of such companies, and to pay interest on said bonds at any rate not exceeding eight per centum per annum. *Provided*, That such power shall be deemed necessary by the board of directors either for the payment of indebtedness, to construct improvements, or to purchase lands and materials.

SEC. 2. That manufacturing and mining companies are hereby authorized to make bonds and mortgages, and use them as collateral on which to obtain discounts from banks and banking companies, or individuals, that when such bonds or mortgages are used as collaterals merely they shall not be subject to taxation.

DEPLETING THE STATE TREASURY.

The receipts into the State Treasury, from the various sources of revenue, annually exceed the ordinary expenses of the State Government about one million and a half of dollars. Included in the expenditures are over two and a half millions of dollars, arising from certain sources of revenue, paid into the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the State debt. Gov. Geary, in his late annual message, in calling attention to the excess of revenue over expenditures, recommends a reduction in taxation by the repeal of all State taxes on net earnings and dividends of mining, manufacturing and improvement companies and all co-operative associations. This reduction will amount to $550,000—the sum collected last year. He also recommends the repeal of that source of revenue known as the Tax on Loans, which amounted last year to within a trifle of $600,000, principally derived from railroad, coal, and gas companies, and municipal corporations. Governor Hartranft, in his inaugural, in general terms, expresses his approval of the reductions in taxation recommended in detail by his predecessor, and which amount in the aggregate, on the basis of last year's receipts, to $1,041,961. But in addition to this, I find a very general sentiment prevailing in the Legislature for the repeal of the tax on personal property, amounting to $561,816. There is no doubt that this tax is farcical, and unequal in its assessment and collection. Then if the local option law becomes operative, and no one appears to doubt it, will carry in almost every county in the Commonwealth, the State will lose the $346,116 fees in tavern licenses. So we have here a total reduction of taxation proposed, amounting to $1,949,893, or fully half a million of dollars more than the excess of receipts into the State Treasury over expenditures.

But this is only one side of the picture. The easy condition of the State finances, and the fact of a surplus making necessary a reduction of taxes on grounds of sound policy, has started up a host of schemes to get hold of the public moneys for purposes foreign to the legitimate functions of government. The plethora in the State's strong box, used by Governor Geary and Hartranft as an argument for reduced taxation, is cited by the founders of these financial raids as a reason for increased expenditures. Commencing with the Centennial Exposition, we have the following applications for objects outside the ordinary expenses of the State government:

Centennial Exposition, Phila.	$1,600,000
Relief sufferers by Somerset fire	200,000
University of Pennsylvania, Phila.	100,000
Jefferson College, Phila.	100,000
Ice boats, Phila.	500,000
Danville Insane Asylum	125,000
New Insane Asylum at Erie	100,000
Lincoln University, Chester Co.	50,000

This foots up two million one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and suggests the following conundrum:

Given a reduction in taxation amounting to $1,949,893, and extraordinary appropriations aggregating $2,175,000, what will become of the unexpended balance of State funds—the excess of receipts over expenditures—amounting on the first of November last to $1,482,455?

On this subject of reducing taxation, it may be stated there are peculiarly strong reasons why the tax on net earnings and incomes should be taken off. These have been heretofore referred to in the GAZETTE, and were fully set forth by Governor Geary in his message. The tax is unjust and oppressive because the companies and individual associations whose ——— are taxed by the act of 1868 are net earnings ——— ——— ———

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 96¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 44½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

Kansas built 511 miles of railroad in 1872.

Congressmen want an increase of salary, in lieu of mileage and all perquisites.

San Francisco mechanics and manufacturers are sending samples of their workmanship to the National Exhibition to be held in March, at Hiogo, Japan.

Bismarck has asked for 9,000,000 thalers to improve the fortifications on the coast of Germany. He evidently intends to be prepared for war, when it shall come.

Prince "Bill"—William C. Lunaliho—has been crowned King of the Sandwich Islands. He is vouched for by Mark Twain, as a warm friend of this country.

Senator Wilson—Vice President-elect—will resign his place in the Senate in a few days, to make room for his successor, who can thus be elected by the Massachusetts Legislature in time to take his seat on the fourth of March. Boutwell will in all probability be the new Senator.

The recent speech of the eloquent Castilian Republican—Castellar—delivered in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, is spoken of as brilliant, earnest and full of warm zeal for the cause which lies nearest his heart.

The Carlists are again committing depredations in Spain, seriously interfering with the railroads and mails. Nothing of a definite character has been heard from the new outbreak for over a we ek, and Spain may at this moment be in the throes of another bloody and desperate revolution.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have passed the bill chartering the East India Telegraph Company unanimously, and the House Committee have done the same, with but one dissenting vote. The Company intend to lay a cable to Japan and China, and propose to do it with their own money, as they ask nothing from Congress but a charter. The act should be, and doubtless will be, adopted at once, so that America can pioneer the enterprise of wiring the Pacific, and thus secure the first communication by cable with the Flowery Kingdom, and the through European business in consequence. Wonders have not yet ceased, at least.

We were glad to find, through our Harrisburg special dispatches, that some members of the House had the manhood to reply to the vindictive, haughty and insolent manner of Speaker Elliott, and plainly inform that gentleman that he had not yet been appointed dictator. His comb having been properly and thoroughly clipped by his peers both in intellect and argumentative force, and his superiors in gentlemanly conduct and courtesy, it is hoped that hereafter he will exhibit a little better taste in manner, and a little less of the spirit of the braggart and the tyrant. Mr. Elliott is a useful member of the House, a ready and forcible debater, but it seems as if his head had been turned by the honors thrust upon him, and that he now imagines himself responsible for the votes of all his colleagues, and therefore that those votes must be cast as he dictates. Let him keep off the floor hereafter, and some of his darling measures will have more friends.

The following comparison of results, as furnished by the New York *Times*, does not show creditably to the mercantile mertopolis of this country: With a population of over 3,000,000, London had 1,494 fires, of which 1,374 resulted in slight and 120 in serious damage. In New York, with a population within 1,000,000, there were 1,062 fires, of which 90 may be set down as serious and 1,572 of a comparatively trifling nature. Brooklyn, with a population of less than 300,000, had 348 fires. In London 22 people lost their lives through fire; in New York 23, up to November 30th, and in Brooklyn, 22. The London report gives a total of 15,300,000 gallons of water used for the extinguishment of fires in 1872, and places the strength of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade as follows:

Fifty fire engines and 106 fire escape stations, 4 floating stations, 52 telegraph times (84 miles in length), 3 floating engines and one iron barge to carry a land steam fire engine, 25 steam and 85 manual fire engines, 125 fire escapes, and 396 firemen.

Pere Hyacinthe recently preached, for the second time since his marriage, in one of the Protestant churches of Paris. More than three thousand persons listened to him, and many were unable to get into the building. When he was a recognized Roman Catholic priest he preached regularly in the great cathedral of Notre Dame, which was thronged with those who were drawn to hearthe silver-tongued monk; but the change in his ecclesiastical relations does not appear to have loosened his hold on the popular heart, although now, in looking at those before him, he probably sees many new faces. The substance of his sermons, under these circumstances, is of more than ordinary importance. In the one of which we are speaking he made two points, one in respect to himself, and the other in respect to a union between the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. Of himself he distinctly asserted that he was still a Roman Catholic, saying, again and again, that although he had abjured certain errors of the Church of Rome, and was prevented from performing his priestly functions as hitherto, yet he still felt the influence of the priestly hands by which he had been consecrated. To those who said that obedience was the vital maxim of the Roman Catholic Church he replied that he had never recognized the obligation of obeying blindly, like the soldier in a barrack. He was therefore a priest as truly now as ever.

To-day will close the books opened on the 4th inst. for subscriptions to the new National five per cent. Consol. From all parts of the country not only, but also of the civilized world, comes the gratifying and encouraging word, that the people are exhibiting a proof of their great confidence in the Republic, by making unprecedented demands for portions of the new loan. Already an advance premium has been fixed in the money markets of the world—a thing unheard of—and the instant the books are closed the bonds held by the lucky subscribers—who will be treated on the just rule of "first come first served"—will be worth a premium of perhaps one per cent. This is really gratifying to the heart of every true American, and speaks out grandly for our good name, as it exercises, perhaps, a greater effect on the minds of the people of the world, favorable to our country, than great victories on the battle field. The success which has thus far marked the negotiation of this new loan reflects the highest credit upon the officers of the Government, through whose agency it has been chiefly consummated; upon the syndicate of financial leaders, consisting of Messrs. J. Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves, and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morgan, Bliss & Co., and themselves; and better than this, it exhibits the high appreciation in which the nation is held by the great financial houses of the world.

On the 16th of January, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill into the Senate, for the appointment of a Commission of five persons to examine and report upon the efficacy and general feasibility of laws prohibiting the sale of liquors. The bill passed to a second reading, and was then referred to the appropriate committee. It gives the Commission a year to make complete investigations into the workings of prohibitory laws wherever in force, or wherever such have been tried. The report of this Commission will be looked for anxiously, as it will put at rest all discussion on the relative good accomplished, as established and proven by actual experience, by prohibitory laws. It has long been held by advocates of such laws, that they are a complete remedy for intemperance in drinking, and therefore for the great bulk of the crime, misery and suffering in the land, while the opposite theory has been stoutly maintained by their opponents. The latter hold, and not without proof, that prohibitory or restrictive laws on the sale of liquor, while they act unfairly in practice, do not in the least diminish the amount of drinking, and consequently the misery and crime directly traceable to this cause. All the facts bearing on the interesting topic will be brought out by this Commission, if it shall be appointed, and their report will doubtless be received as authority, and have important influence on the future legislation on the liquor traffic.

PURGE CONGRESS.

The recent investigation into the charges of fraud and bribery and misconduct of sundry members of both branches of the National Congress has developed a lax conditions of morals at the capital which calls loudly for a reformation in that direction. If it shall be necessary, in order to re-establish the public esteem and confidence in the National Legislature, to expel every member tainted even by the suspicion of corruption, there should be no hesitation to act promptly and fearlessly. We believe there are some now sitting at Washington, whose removal by expulsion, would not only be just, but would exert a good influence upon the country. It is high time the lesson should be learned, that no chicanery or fraud, or deceit will be countenanced in the National Councils, and prompt expulsion should follow every proof of improper conduct. Congress owes this much to itself, and it is demanded by the entire people. The Republican majority owes this to itself, and to its magnificent constituency. It cannot afford to wink at corruption in high places, or to close its eyes to the manifest improprieties of some of its own members. No great name should shield or be permitted to cloak any culprit. The higher the estimation in which he has been held, the deeper should be his fall, as the greater the crime of his misconduct in the sight of God and man. Great names are only rightly acquired by great deeds, by pure motives, by grand and noble impulses, and no man is entitled to such a character, unless his life shall remain spotless, or at least free from intentional wrong.

The expulsion of the guilty from the halls of Congress is also demanded in order to vindicate the character and good name of those who remain behind. The honest and conscientious among our National Representatives—and thank God there are many such, notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary—should rise in their dignity, and in the majesty of truth, honor and national fame, should demand the resignation of all who have been clearly proven guilty. If this demand be not complied with, let the axe fall with the terror and the impartiality of an avenging Nemesis, visiting upon the guilty who have abused the confiding trust of the people that justice which is retributive and which ought not to be withheld.

Will this be done? We doubt it. The near close of the session, and the too general inculpation, inflicted doubtless on many who were not intentionally criminal, will tend to bridge over the entire difficulty. Some who have been charged, and by many thought to be guilty, are probably not so in reality; and it will be hazardous, if not impossible, to draw the line between these, and hence all may escape. But there are some Congressmen upon whom the taint of almost confessed corruption has unmistakably fastened itself, and they ought not to be permitted to disgrace and degrade the honorable post of a National Representative. Upon such, the people of right demand and expect to have the utmost penalty visited. Let them be sent home to face their outraged constituents and give a full account of their stewardship, or ever after hide their dishonored heads in shame. The occasion demands this, too, as the National reputation has suffered and is suffering from the recent terrible exposures of the corruption which has long been lurging in and around the National metropolis, and casting its dark and damning shadows over the Representatives of the people. The world looks on amazed, and the Nation suffers. Let Congress be thoroughly purged, and all the guilty punished.

That Quarter Section.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PARIS, Pa., January 30, 1873.

I read a short article in your paper recently signed "Volunteer," the sentiment of which I heartily endorse, as do all soldiers with whom I have conversed, in regard to that quarter section so often granted yet never received by those who are worthy of it. The soldiers as a mass will never recognize that "gift" with certain provisos attached. They have voted for men in the past (a few at least) who were the soldier's friends, until soldiers' votes placed them in power only to be disappointed. Soldiers are in earnest now, and should a few men refuse to recognize the soldiers' worth by granting them one hundred and sixty acres of land to hold as their own (without settlement), we will in future return the compliment by our sentiments through the ballot box. We are watching with interest the actions and votes of our Senators, and those who deny the soldiers' right and title to a few acres of Government land, and back their denial by their vote will be spotted, and in future no political intrigue on their part will save them. As for myself (and I know it to be the sentiment of others) should the present bill be defeated, I will place very little confidence in those who at present claim the title of a soldier's friend, and will speak by my vote. Let justice be done. Soldiers demand it. Another Volunteer.

Thomas A. Scott.

This gentleman combines more of the elements of a thorough railroad man than any other on this continent. Quick to decide, clear in judgment, unswerving in his decisions, and penetrating to the heart of the subject—be it the level of a railroad or the bridging the Mississippi—under consideration, at a glance. He has no peer in the realm in which he moves.

Soon after the Pennsylvania Railroad had been completed, and before it was in thorough running order, there was a snow storm of unusual violence, which did not cease until the snow covered the ground to the depth of several feet. The result was that the road was blocked up, and the trains were all thrown out of time; and during the seventy-two hours that this state of things existed, *he ran the trains from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by telegraph, without one accident.* During all this time he was at his post in the office at Pittsburgh, and got but snatches of sleep.

On the occasion of a serious accident to a freight train, when all was excitement in removing the *debris* and placing the train on the track, he leaned composedly on a box and gave his orders in a low, firm tone, and everything was soon put in order.

We give these two incidents to show his power of endurance, and at the same time his coolness under difficulties, as well as an insight into the workings of that wonderful mind which has controlled more than any other the railroad interests of this country.

EXIT POMEROY.

Perry, Kansas, January 31, 1873.

Dear old Gazette:—Well, our great Senatorial battle against corruption is fought and won. On Tuesday, the 28th, one ballot was taken, in which Pomeroy received fifty votes—seventeen short of the number necessary to elect. The opposition votes were scattered among some half a dozen aspirants, of which Gov. Harvey received the highest number—19.

No more voting was done that day; but both parties went to work with an earnestness rarely equalled. Mr. Pomeroy and his friends were in high hopes of success, while the opposition, alarmed at the largeness of his vote on the first ballot, got together, dropped all the other candidates and concentrated upon John James Ingalls, an editor or leading coutributor of the *Kansas Magazine*, published at Topeka—a man unknown among politicians, but an able man and a scholar. Mr. Ingalls had not been named to my knowledge for this position until that day.

On Wednesday at noon the two houses met in joint convention. The excitement was intense, and the chamber packed to its utmost capacity. Before the balloting was resumed Col. York, a member of the Senate, rose, requested to be put under oath, and then in a speech which is spoken of as very effective, detailed the partisan plans of three interviews between himself and Senator Pomeroy. But as the associate press dispatches gave the details I need not repeat them.

The scene is described as wonderfully impressive. The house was deathly still during the delivery of Col. York's remarks, and no sound of applause or dissent followed its close, but the profoundest feeling was apparent in the vast audience present. It is understood that the vote would have been very close had the ballot progressed regularly to its close; but Col. York's statement upset all calculations. Not a vote was cast for Pomeroy, while one hundred and twenty-two were cast for Ingalls—almost unanimous.

"At last (says the editor of the Lawrence *Journal*), after years of weary effort, waiting and watching, the stupendous edifice of corruption, fraud and villainy, has gone down with a crash that will startle the whole country. S. C. Pomeroy, the head and front of the whole system, is not only defeated, but is under arrest, with an officer at his door. The downfall of corruption is the greeting which Kansas sends to her sister States upon this twelfth anniversary of her admission into the Union. Let us rejoice and thank God."

Mr. Pomeroy has now been in the Senate for twelve years, and in that time he has become a millionaire; hence he deemed it a good business operation to give Colonel York $8,000 for his vote, $7,000 of which he actually paid. This fact, shows the magnitude of the corrupt practices of this man. But, cunning as he is, he was caught in the trap laid for him, whereat there is great joy in Kansas.

I was not there. The weather was so bitterly cold, and the crowd so great, that I deemed it imprudent to go up.

We expect another Senatorial election this winter; for, after what was done at Topeka on Wednesday, it will not do to permit Senator Caldwell to retain his seat. If the open, bold, impudent corruption which marked his election is more shameful than the slyer operations of Pomeroy, although not more wicked, then does the Senate owe it to redeemed and victorious Kansas to send him home. This Commonwealth is not politically rotten. J. C.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A few days ago the Gazette had an editorial article on the subject of the annexation of San Domingo, in which the writer opposes it, for the reason that it would prevent the annexation or purchase of Cuba. To me it seems that it would have the very reverse effect, for two reasons:

1. The Spanish Government is tenacious in its efforts to hold Cuba, because it is a most profitable colony. What makes it do so is the large trade that Cuba has in its chief production, viz: sugar. It is to Spain, now, what the gold and silver mines of South America were in the past; the taxes on Cuba pay the balances of trade against Spain. Our own trade with both shows this. In 1871, it was as follows:

Imports from Spain	$ 4,188,445
Exports to Spain	10,251,886
Balance in our favor	60,063,441
Imports from Cuba, &c.	73,332,837
Exports to " "	19,526,862
Balance against us	53,806,975

The great cause of dissatisfaction among the Cubans is the oppressive exactions of the Spanish Government.

If Cuba ceased to be thus profitable to Spain, the latter would do towards it as Mr. Greeley desired the North to do to the South—let her go off to itself.

2. To withdraw the trade of the United States from Cuba by annexing San Domingo and producing our own sugar there, would render Cuba in a great measure valueless to Spain. It would not be worth to it the expense of holding it. Such an act on our part would show to Spain our determination to acquire territory in the West India Islands, and seeing the prosperity of San Domingo under our beneficial government and domestic commerce, would but impel Cubans to more determined efforts to be free, and convince Spain that its profitable exactions could no longer be maintained. Thus the annexation of Cuba would be hastened by that of San Domingo.

If we now had the option to choose between Cuba or San Domingo, I would prefer the latter. Cuba is developed, its lands would continue to be owned by those who now own them. They are tenacious of their imperfect modes of all agricultural operations, and it would be difficult to change their commercial relations with other nations. They would buy from England more than from us.

But in San Domingo is a large, highly fertile, and healthy country unsettled. It is largely covered with forests of mahogony, logwood, and other timber valuable to us. These would become a source of immediate commerce, and as they would give way, sugar, coffee, cocos, and tropical fruits would take their place. American capital would find here a profitable investment, and its energy would have ample scope for profitable labor.

The possession of the Bay of Samana by us would virtually determine the military control of the West Indies, and thus render their possession by foreign powers so insecure as to force them to abstain from acts oppressive in their nature to the people of the islands, and thus making that possession less profitable, the way would be opened to the independence of the islands. L. B.

Constitutional Convention Sketches.

HON. DANIEL KAINE.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in sketching the *personnel* of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, says:

The Democratic member from Uniontown, Fayette county, the Hon. Daniel Kaine, is a tall man, with a face something like that of General Cameron, and hair like Mr. Sumner's—dark, iron gray, thick and full; he wears no beard, is 56 years of age, and a member of the bar of Fayette county since 1840. He is a native of Lebanon county, but early in life moved to Fayette, and there studied law with General Joshua B. Howell. He has served in many public capacities, and always evinced perfect integrity in the discharge of his duties. He was a prothonotary in early life, and during the war was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is one of the trustees of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, located in Centre county. He has, of all the members, the best voice for a large deliberative body, and can always be heard distinctly. He is a good parliamentarian, a sound lawyer, and a clear thinker. He is very slightly stooped, dresses in black, wears frock coat and stand-up collar. He is chairman of the Committee on Commissions, Offices, Oath of Office, and Incompatibility of Office, and is on the Judiciary Committee. He is a real earnest worker, and takes active part in every discussion had in the house. He is a fine-looking man, appears to be fearless and unprejudiced, and no one is more determined to be understood.

The Dangerous Classes.

The so-called "dangerous classes" have reason to shake in their shoes. The emphatic letter written by Governor Dix, of New York, and the charge delivered to the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury by Judge Brady, ring with the sound of true metal. Governor Dix, while declining to commute the death sentence of a murderer convicted in Buffalo, firmly declares that he will not annul the deliberate and well-considered determinations of juries and Courts, unless under circumstances of a very extraordinary nature—the obvious meaning of which is that cold-blooded murders are to be punished to the utmost limit of the law. And Judge Brady charges the Grand Jury that all the power of the State must be brought to bear to stay the hand of crime, and that any delay in the prosecution of criminal justices emboldens the evil-doers. These are bold, good words, uttered by two administrators of the law whose firmness and integrity of purpose give the most perfect guarantees of the sincerity of their expressions. Strict justice, prompt execution of the sentence of the law, even when that sentence is death by the hands of the common hangman, is what is needed in New York.

An American found himself brought face to face at Rome last month with an old schoolfellow whom he had not seen for years. "You here!" "Yes, my dear fellow, I have just been married, and am come to pass the honeymoon in Italy." "And your wife?" "My wife? oh, I left her in New York."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

England produced 468 new works of fiction last year.

The *Staats Zeitung* was knocked down to Mr. Simon Mayer, of St. Louis, for $12,500.

A Minnesota dairy produced 27,437 pounds of cheese last season without putting itself out of its whey.

An interior journal offers this inducement: "All subscribers paying in advance will be entitled to a first-class obituary notice in case of death."

The Wisconsin Legislature has before it a proposition declaring it a misdemeanor for a State officer or member of the Legislature to accept a free railroad pass.

A temperance orator in a recent speech at Ottawa, said that Canada expended $13,000,000 a year for rum, and yet the Dominion is charged with having no enterprise.

Bobolink, the Indian murderer of the Cook family in Minnesota, has disclosed the names of his accomplices in that terrible affair, and it is probable that they will be captured.

It is reported that the American bankers of London loaned Napoleon $200,000 to facilitate a *coup* he was meditating, and that since his death the money has been returned to them.

General Ruger, the commandant of the West Point Military Academy, has arranged for the presence of the corps of cadets at the inauguration ceremonies in Washington next month.

India must be a charming place to live in. An eminent physician has recently published a book in England which shows from statistics that at least 20,000 people are killed in India every year by poisonous snakes.

A farmer living at Jacobstown, New Jersey, aged 72 years, has kept a record of the funerals he has attended, and finds that they foot up two hundred. He feels sure of making it two hundred and one, anyway.

The Richmond (Virginia) *State Journal* pleads for a law which shall legitimatize all children, so that every child born in the world shall be acknowledged and cared for by its parents, and especially by the father as the most capable.

The eager heirs of Benjamin Craig, who were extensively advertised for, were informed, upon application to the authorities at Washington, that the only property found was his ancient commission as a pilot in North Carolina waters.

The 800 pounds of butter belonging to the unfortunate Rev. Mr. Mosher, of Nevada, Iowa, and which he gambled away at Council Bluffs, has been delivered to his friends to be sold for the benefit of his family, he being now a raving maniac.

The Beaver *Radical* says that at an entertainment given by the Literary Society of Beaver College, on Saturday evening, Mrs. R. H. Moore, wife of the President of that institution, was presented with a handsome set of silver by the teachers and scholars.

The body of a young lady has been placed in the receiving vault of the Indianapolis cemetery for daily inspection, as the doctors are by no means certain of her death. The indications of a trance are the freshness of the countenance and the pliability of the joints.

A boy who was "tramping" cotton in a gin near Lafayette, Tenn., says the Somerville *Falcon*, not being kept very busy, got to playing with some matches, it is supposed, and set the cotton on fire. Before those outside could extricate him he was burned to death.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia says the State needs about six hundred and thirty more schools of twenty pupils, and five hundred and sixty-four of fifteen pupils, the cost of which will be about $158,075, if they are kept open only five months in the year.

They had a fox in Switzerland that lived on cats. He was a favorite with the geese, one of whom thinks he must have come from the Catskills. Such a guardian of the night would be entitled to rank with the agent for producing artificial sleep. Boojacks are unknown in that canton.

It appears that the election bets made on the last Presidential election are not all paid yet. One young lady in Iowa agreed to kiss the editor of a paper in that State once a month for four years if Grant was elected, and we are told that as Grant was elected, she is keeping her word "manfully."

Mr. W. Corfield, a watchmaker in the Market Place, Litchfield, England, was, with his whole family, wife, mother and four children, suffocated by a fire in his house on the morning of January 14. The house had the Three Crowns Hotel on one side and the house in which Dr. Samuel Johnston was born on the other.

An unintelligent foreigner, who is quite unable to understand and appreciate American manners, writes home that "when a great man dies in the United States, the first thing done is to propose a fine statue in his honor; next, to raise part of the necessary money; next, to forget to order any statue; and last, to wonder what became of the money."

Rev. William Larimer, of Olena, Illinois, on Wednesday undertook to reach the cars at Sageltown. Another train which he got switched on the same track came against this train and set it in motion, knocking down Mr. Larimer and crushing both legs at the ankle. He was sixty-three years of age, and so seriously injured as to require amputation of both legs. He died a few minutes after the amputation.

An exchange, says Mr. Jones, of Oshkosh, Ind., heard it intimated on the street the other day that he was henpecked. He went home and thrashed his wife, tore up two or three of her dresses, opened all the doors and windows in the house, and sat down in the parlor with his feet on the center table, among a collection of choice books, and smoked his pipe. He thinks the world is convinced now that he is boss of that ranche.

Alexander Dumas was the most energetic Frenchman who ever made a fortune by literature. His energy kept him going for more than forty years after he came to Paris, and paralysis overtook him only in his sixty-ninth year. His extravagance was even greater than his enterprise. On one occasion he gave a ball, at which every celebrated author, composer, artist, actor and actress in Paris was present, and 300 bottles of Bordeaux were put to warm by the fire, and 500 bottles of champagne to cool in ice.

A sensation was recently created among the Chinese residents in San Francisco by the news that the steamer Colorado had just arrived, with fifty young Chinese women on board. The young Chinamen soon flocked to the wharf to witness the exhilirating spectacle of the landing of the Chinese damsels. After the Custom House inspectors had examined the new arrivals, the fluttering bevy were transferred in express wagons to Jackson street, where they were to be sold to those desiring a wife.

The New York *Tribune* says that "whereas the Attorney indorsed by the Executors intimates that the estate of Mr. Greeley is worth over $200,000, our own information is that, with the exception of six shares of *Tribune* stock, there is scarcely a dollar of available money, or an acre of unmortgaged real estate belonging to the estate. If the Executors can make it worth $200,000, in cash or productive property, they will deserve the gratitude of the orphans and the approval of all good men."

A great Industrial Exhibition or fair is to be held in Kiota, the ancient capital of Japan. It will commence March 13, and continue 60 days. It is the second of the kind held in Japan, and will probably be attended by millions of people, the citizens in the immediate vicinity being the largest, and the country adjacent most populous, in the empire. The fair is to be held under the auspices of the city government of Kiota, and will include exhibitions of the products and ancient works of art in Japan.

A very painstaking and thoughtful member of the Maine Legislature is understood to be at present engaged in the preparation of a bill to fix the degree of punishment for persons found guilty of having placed obstructions upon railroad tracks with wicked intent. It will provide that when human life has been sacrificed, the verdict shall be murder in the first degree, and the penalty death; and that when property alone has been destroyed, the penalty shall be imprisonment for life. In most of the cases that have been heard of, the obstructions had been deliberately placed upon the tracks, either by discharged employes, drunken scoundrels who had been put off trains by conductors, or by thieves for the purposes of plunder.

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 6 to 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
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RUPTURE.
Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for it's relief and cure are to easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.
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For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.
YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.
Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Anchrylosis or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is very valuable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.
Cramin, Sprains and Bruises, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.
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Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
Remember the place—family Medicine, Patent Medicine and Grocery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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REMOVAL.
On and After February 1st, 1873,
We will Occupy the New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
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Where we shall offer the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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POPULAR PRICES
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WM. SEMPLE'S,
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NEW GINGHAMS.
At 12½c, good Ginghams, new styles.
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At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
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At 8½c, Toweling—wide—all Linen.
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At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslin, 3-4, extra bargain.
New Table Linens, Table Damasks, Shirting Checks, Brown Muslins, &c.
Good bargains at
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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
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ARE
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New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.
Embroideries,
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Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
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Tidy Cottons,
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Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
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And Small Wares,
At low prices. Some extra good bargains in
Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
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H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
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COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

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Ladies' Furs,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
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IRON AND WOOD
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Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4-MWF

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Fine Stationery
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Card Engraving.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
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HENRY McCALLUM,
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CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

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Federal St., Allegheny.
New Striped and Tarred Nainsooks,
New Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets,
New White, Pink, and Green Tarletans,
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Ladies' Muslin
UNDERWEAR,
Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques, &c.
NEW LACES,
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HAMBURG EDGINGS,
A new and well selected stock of Hamburg Edgings and Embroiderlies, beautiful patterns.
AT 50 CENTS,
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colored.
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Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Aprons.
Popular Prices, Good Bargains, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
in styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oct17
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice,
Body Brussels, newest styles,
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
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List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
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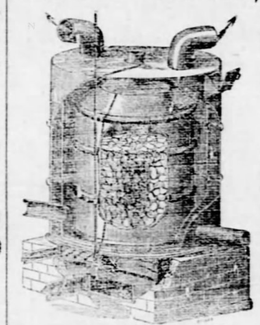
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ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
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BOSTON RANGE,
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Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
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Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.
Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.
Manufacture
ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have fixed bonds with the United States Government; are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.
Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supporters and Appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.
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Human and Artificial Hair Goods
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We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female h

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

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Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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U. S. 5 PER CENT.

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The last opportunity for holders of

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

To get Government 6 per cents. in exchange.

We will make exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

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Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at low rat pates. se13

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

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Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
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And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. jn29:g36

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

A correspondent takes us to task for maintaining that money is as much a marketable article governed by the same law of supply and demand as other articles of merchandise—and he says "Money is not a market commodity, but an instrument by which marketable commodities are exchanged." According, then, to our correspondent's reasoning, if we have a piece of real estate and receive ten thousand dollars in gold coin or legal tenders, we don't then hold a marketable article of value, but simply an instrument of exchange. We cannot see why the amount is not property equally when invested in gold coin or legal tenders as when invested in real estate or merchandise. But what is a marketable commodity? Plainly—anything that is bought or sold. Surely money is daily bought and sold: hence, it is a marketable commodity, subject to variations in price as other articles are.

A strange feature about our usury laws, as it has been with all usury laws, is that the law fixes but one rate for every kind of security. Now interest is the sum paid for the use of money, and the lender in putting out money must take into account the risk in fixing the rate. Hence, it is that ordinarily mortgages are taken at a lower rate than commercial paper—because the lender runs less risk. But the usury law takes no account of this. There is but one rate for every class of security. Just as well might the price of horses be fixed by law. It might be said against such a law that different horses might be of different values; this is true, but not more different than the values which the use of the same sum of money may be to different persons on different occasions.

A proposition is now pending in Congress to authorize free banking without the privilege of issuing circulating notes. The use of the word "free" to such banking, those who desire the privilege will be likely to consider a misnomer, as the thing they most crave is the circulation.

Our local money market is still indicative of approaching ease—the banks discounting pretty freely. Prime paper is in demand and finds a ready sale, but rates remain as last quoted, 10 to 12 per cent. for prime paper. The probability is that money will become yet easier, thus affording relief to our manufacturers and business men, whose enterprises have been much checked by a long continued tight money market.

In the New York stock market the bulls have again carried the day, all stock except W. Union and Union Pacific closing at an advance over opening quotations. In W. Union there is said to be a corner, in which Jay Gould, the hero of the Northwest corner, is said to be caught badly short of the stock.

The Tribune (money article) is endeavoring to enlighten the public mind as to the whereabouts of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which has suddenly come into notice. We quote:

Its name would imply that it touches either the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans at one or the other of its main termini, or both. But it may surprise those adopting that idea to learn that the road proper begins at St. Louis, Mo., and traverses that State in a southwesterly direction until it reaches Venita. Those who admit that they do not know the precise location of Venita show that they are ignorant of that portion of public domain which belongs alike to the citizens of the Republic—or rather will belong to them when the Indian title shall have been extinguished; for Venita is in the territory of the red men, a few miles west of Missouri.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	113¾	113¾
U. S. Sixes—1881.	117	117¾
" —coupons.	117¾	117¾
5-20—1862	114¾	114¾
5-20—1864.	114¾	114¾
" 1865.	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new.	114¾	114¾
" 1867.	116¾	112¾
" 1868—coupons.	116¾	116¾
10-40s.	111	111¾
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's.	115½	115½
New 5 per cents	113	113¾

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	105¾	106
Erie.	66¾	66¾
Iron Mountain	92	92
H. H. & R.	8¾	9¼
C. C. & I. C.	40¾	41¾
Canton.	100	100
St. Paul	53¾	54
Do. preferred.	75¾	76
Michigan Southern.	95	97¾
Rock Island.	113¾	113¾
North Western, Common.	81	83
Do. preferred	92¼	92
Pacific Mail.	72	74¼
Western Union Telegraph.	68	68
Ohio & Mississippi.	48¾	48¾
Union Pacific.	34	35¼
Toledo & Wabash.	36	36¼
Fort Wayne.	73¾	73¾
Adams Express.	50¾	50¾
American Express.	98¾	98¾
United States Express.	77¾	77¾
Harlem.	119	119

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

APPLES—There is a fair demand but no improvement to note in prices; $1.75@2.50 per bbl. according to quality.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@40c per lb.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, 25@28c; medium to good, 15 to 20; inferior to common, 7 to 12. The inquiry is chiefly for the best.

CARBON OIL—Is still reported dull, and prices are lower: we now quote at 16½ by the car load, and 2 to 3 more for small lots.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand but no change in prices, 14½@15 for fair to medium, and 16½@17 for prime Goshen.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5¾ for light weights.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no quotable improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations; Peaches, halves, 7@8c; Apples, 4 to 5c; Blackberries, 10 to 12.

EGGS—The market continues slow, and notwithstanding the arrivals continue light; prices are weak; fresh may be quoted at 25@26, and 28 to 30 for limed, according to quality. If the weather should continue soft for a few days a still further decline will be the result.

FLOUR—We can report a continued fair local trade, but the feeling, as noted in our last reports, is not so buoyant as it has been, although prices are still maintained; Spring wheat, $8.25@8.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $8@8.50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.25.

GRAIN—The grain market is generally reported quiet and dull over last week's quotations of special notice. Wheat continues scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.80 to $1.85 for No. 2 quality, and white, of which there is little or none arriving or offering, would bring 19 to 12c per bushel more. Oats in latter supply and easier, but unchanged; we quote 43 to 45 for prime white. Corn is coming in more freely, and with scarcely an average demand, it is reported dull, though we can report quotations unchanged; Shelled 39@40, on track, and 37@38 free in elevator; Ear, in bulk, 36@37. Rye is quiet, and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 90. Barley, 90@95 for feed and $1.00@1.05 for malting.

GROCERIES—The grocery business continues dull, more so than is usual at this particular time, but an early change for the better is anticipated. In regard to Coffee, the situation is substantially unchanged. The New York Shipping List, under date of 8th, reports that market very quiet; "that dealers and jobbers are running off their stocks to meet the wants of the country trade at about the quotations for cargoes and invoices, while first hand holders are as extreme as ever, being strengthened by the later advices from Rio, where prices continue higher, and the estimates in regard to the growing crop had been considerably reduced." The Baltimore American of same date says: "Importers are very firm in their demands for extreme rates, but the trade are more disposed to sell when an opportunity offers. Farnham & Co. of Boston, say, in their circular dated Dec. 26th say: "Coffee is in good demand at our quotations, and we anticipate that the season will be a prosperous one even at present rates it will pay to export to the United States, judging from quotations we receive from many ports." They also report a continued good jobbing demand for New Orleans Molasses, and prices are strong especially for good stock. Sugars devoid of any new features worthy of special notice.

HAY—The maket for baled continues quiet, and not withstanding the arrivals have been light, the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are unchanged; $20@28 per ton, on track, according to quality.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 12c Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 12c; B, 11½c Ex. C, 11¾c; C, 11¼c; Porto Rico, 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25 to 26c; Roasted, in packages 27c; loose, 26c; Java, 36@37c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾c@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

BONES—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands, 15c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but unchanged. Bran 80 to 81 per cwt; Seconds, $1.00@1.10; Middlings, $1.10@1.30; Chop feed, $1.30@1.40.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil is quoted at 70 to the trade, and 72@73 in small lots.

ONIONS—Scarce, and prices are st'll maintained, $5@6 per bbl., according to quality.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@85c per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½c; Plain Shoulders, 6½c; Rib Sides, 7½c; Clear Rib Sides, 8c; Bacon Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 10c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard in tierces, 9c; Kettle rendered, 10c; Pigs Feet; in half bbls, $4.40 in kegs $2.25. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—The arrivals of both Timothy and Clover are increasing, but as yet there is no accumulation of stock. Timothy offers are nominal, $4.00@4.25 in job lots for the former, and $3.75@4 for the latter. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1.35.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, February 6, 1873.

CATTLE.

We noticed in our report of Wednesday that there was a hitch between buyers and sellers, and that the indications were that the latter would have to succumb; subsequent events have fully justified our prediction. Holders made the concessions demanded by buyers, and, as a consequence, trade has been more active the sales during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, footed 75 head, a greater number than was sold during Monday, Tuesday and the first part of Wednesday combined; however, as we have already intimated, prices are lower, from 37½ to 50c per cwt., compared with the close of last week, and at noon to-day there were quite a number unsold, with the Philadelphia buyers all full, and the New York men virtually out of the way. The great bulk of the cattle sold were taken for Philadelphia, and had it not been for the Philadelphia buyers, who were there in full force and bought freely, the market would have been much worse than it was, notwithstanding it was considered by sellers one of the hardest of the season. The New York men up to this time have bought very sparingly, even at the decline, as the advices from that quarter continue very unfavorable, and besides, as noted, in our last report, nearly all the stock bought here last week for that market is coming on the market this week, per who is said to have dropped something like one thousand dollars on ten car loads, or $100 per car, and they are all reported as having come out behind, hence, with no indications of an improvement, latest advices reporting that market worse and weather slippery, as might be expected, are very weak in the knees.

The following is a partial report of some of the leading sales and the prices paid for bunches of 50 steers; averaging 1,440 at 6¾; 57, ave. 1,200 at 6—$30 off; 31, ave. 1,320 at 6—$1 per head over; 31, ave. 1,470 at 6¼; 31, ave. 1,247 at 5¾; 25, ave. 1,000 at 5.50, ave. 925 at 4.30; 16, ave. 1,235 at 5¾; 18 ave. 1,110 at 5.15. Some dealers reported a decline of ½ to 75c compared with yesterday, and others reported at noon to-day as if quite a number would have to go on further in first hands, as buyers generally seemed to be full. We presume the New York men would take all that are left providing the price was put down low enough, but it is clearly plain that holders are rather than submit to any further concessions.

QUOTATIONS:

Prime to extra, 1,400@1,550, steers.	6 50@6 75
Prime to good, 1,300@1,400, steers.	6 00@6 50
Prime, 1,000@1,100, steers.	5 00@5 50
Good 850@950 steers.	4 00@4 50
Cows, stags, etc. etc.	2 50@3 50

SHEEP.

The market continues to drag; there is no material falling off in the arrivals, and with the supply unquestionably in excess of the demand falling off in trade is very sluggish, and prices weak and drooping; the Philadelphia buyers were reported, all hands, as having bought all they wanted this week—some of them had started home, and the balance will follow this afternoon and tonight; there is little or no demand for shipment to New York. Erisman bought a couple of cars to-day, but this was a mere drop in the bucket, as, notwithstanding, the Philadelphia men bought pretty freely, and there were a good many shipped on in first hands, there are still a large number remaining unsold. If the New York market does not improve, of which there is not much prospect at this writing, a good many sheep will either have to be sent back on consignment, or held over until next week; holders are in a very uncomfortable position, they must make a move, but in what direction, is more than we think they are trying to solve.

Following is a partial report of the sales during the past twenty-four hours: 150 mixed wool, 86 lbs, at 6.50 do, 80 lbs, at 4¾; 100 fine wool, 97 lbs, at 5½; 100 fine wool, 102 lbs, at 6¼; 100 mixed wool, 87 lbs, 6¼; 180 do, thin 70 lbs, 4½; 140 mixed wool, 94 lbs, 5½; 80 do, 80 lbs, 4½; 110 extra clese wool, from Washington Co., 99 lbs, at 6.50; 65 extra, open wool, 153 lbs, at 8.65—sold by Hazlewood & Blackstock for Ensign Newton to Pearce, of Philadelphia; 95 fine wool, common, 70 lbs, 4.60; 96 medium, 80 lbs, 5¼; 82 good wool, 98 lbs, at 5¾; 101 extra good wool, 98 lbs, at 6¼; 101 extra fine wool, 94 lbs, at 6¾; 82 per head.

There are a good many lambs now coming in now; as is well known they are hard stock at any time, but in a market like that of this week, they are still worse, in the saying among sheep men they can hardly be given away. The country is the best place for this particular kind of stock, and we opine that those who had them sweet, on sale here this week, will wish before they are through that they had kept them at home.

QUOTATIONS.

Fine wool, 95@100 lbs.	6 25@6 50
" " 85@90 "	5 90@6 00
" " 80@85 "	5 60@5 75
Open " 100@130 "	6 50@7 00
" " 90@100 "	5 90@6 00

HOGS.

The hog market continues dull, and as intimated in our last report, prices, have still further declined; common hogs, such as ordinarily are sought for shipment to New York, have dropped, as compared with yesterday, 10 to 15c per cwt, while prime Philadelphia hogs are down fully 20c. The arrivals are only fair, and the supply to-day was by no means large, but the fact that they are commencing to arrive from Chicago again, was the main cause of the decline; it was the scarcity of cars at Chicago, more than any thing else, that caused the advance here last week; Eastern shippers are reforming to-day, and even a ½ more here to taking the chances of getting transportation at the former place.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs.	5 00@5 10
Fair to good Yorkers.	4 75@5 00
Mixed rough stock.	4 50@4 60

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873.

The crude market was reported firmer to-day with sales at Parker at $2.15 per bbl, equal to a shade less than 6c per gallon here; the offerings continue light, and this, doubtless, is the main cause of the firmness above referred to. Refined, on the other hand, continues weak and prices are lower than they have been yet; sales reported at the delivered in Philadelphia, which is equal to 15c on cars here, though we have had no quotations as yet under 16. It seems rather strange that in the face of crude being firmer refined is weak and lower; but such was the case to-day—at least it was so reported.

Oil Barrels are quiet and nominally unchanged: $2 @2.25 for city, and $1.90@1.95 for country.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST.

Lockhart Frew & Co., 51 bbls benzole to Carson & Coffin, Philadelphia.

Standard O W 477 bbls to Warden F & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 384 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Worcester M & Co. 300 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co, 50 bbls to Stevenson Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

Central Oil Co., 50 bbs to Dale & Hart, York, Pa.

Total 1306

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizens O W, acct. Hutchinson & B,	289
Citizens O W, acct. O. J. Grier	235
Cosmos O W, acct. Milkamp	80
Vesta O W, acct. McKelvey	314
Fairview O W, acct. Stevenson	382
Model O W, acct. J. Bushfield	296
Hutchinson acct. B. S. Duncan.	328
Fairview O W, acct J. O. Grier.	80
Fairview O W, acct J. King	83
Fairview O W acct. Fisher Bro.	79
Total	2379

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The following is from the circular of February 1, of Mr. James Lynch: Almost a total absence of buyers from the market left the past month dull throughout. The severity of winter weather and the difficulties of transportation, together with the still unsatisfactory condition of the manufacturing interests, combined to make the business of selling wool very difficult. Holders of both Foreign and Domestic bear up pretty strongly against this unfavorable, but it is quite manifest that prices of all descriptions are in favor of purchasers. From England reports continue that the new year begins with a large and prosperous trade. Advices at hand from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, and Buenos Ayres are encouraging for holders of wool—high prices continue to prevail in the principal markets, and imports from those quarters to the United States would not result in profit at present. The stock of fleece here is quite light, and of other clothing wools barely moderate. Carpet discriptions are in good supply and slow of sales—an auction of 2,000 bales Persian, &c., is advertised to take place the 19th inst. Arrivals of Wool at New York January 1st to February 1st:

	1872.	1873.
Foreign bales.	7,200	4,616
Domestic bales.	1,500	1,000
California bales.	840	2,752
Total.	9,540	8,368

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Prices favor buyers, and there is very little movement. Small sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 48@50c; X at 46@48c; medium, ⅞ blood, 45@46c; coarse, ¾ blood, 43@45c; common, 40c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, X to XX, 42@45c; medium, 40@42c; coarse, 38@40c; common, 36c; choice tub washed 50@55c; fair to inferior, 60@62c; fine unwashed, 43@45c; medium unwashed, 38@39c; coarse and burry unwashed, 42@45c; combing unwashed, 58@59; washed combing, 58@59c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@58c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 56@58c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 50@55c.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Farnham & Co.)—Our wool market is active, and with advance in America as per mail advices just to hand, the chances for American importers of Bombay wool appear to be much better this season than last. Last season there was a scramble for wool in our market, without regard to price paid, and which necessarily a very poor selection. At present, wool is moderately priced, and without excitement in our market the selection is much better, and we need scarcely say that a very great deal depends upon selection.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch Pig continues very quiet. Stocks are being greatly reduced, and there is but little on the way, but in the absence of a demand for present delivery prices are about steady. There is some inquiry for future delivery from consumers, but the prices asked tend to restrict sales. A majority of the large consumers in this city are, we understand, running on short time, and the consumption is on that account greatly lessened; we only note a sale of 50 tons Eglinton at $35. American Pig is without any decided change, the dullness and prevailing firm with an upward tendency. Most of the companies have very light stocks on hand, and their manufacture is principally to Forge. There is a fair inquiry for No. 1 and 2 X, and several hundred tons of various brands have been sold at full figures. New and Old English Rails are steady at previous quotations. Scrap is in light demand, with very little offering, the stocks here being closely concentrated and firmly held at $57.50@60 per ton. Refined Bar continues firm at our quotations, with only a moderate business. Russia Sheet is held at 16¾c gold for sound.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Pig iron is less active but the mills are still busy on old orders. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $48@50, and forge at $40. Bar iron sells as wanted at 4 3-4c. Nails command $3 per keg.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A circular from Earl Dudley officially advances his lordship's finished iron 2s per ton for limited quantities. This makes round oak bars £13 15s 0d, and the B. B. H. brand is made £13. Other firms of less note are asking £12 10s—a rise in a few weeks of 30s—but several leading makers, including Mr. G. Thorneycroft declined to advance upon £12. Coal is dear and scarce. Cannock Chase samples are charged this afternoon as 17s rise on last Wednesday's rates—London News, 16th.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pgh Bolt Co.o	1	Carnegy & H.p	1
Lucy Furnace.o	5	Isabella Furnace.o	16
Hussey W & Co.o	2	P F & I Co.o	2
Shoenberger & Co.o	9	Wilson G & Co.o.	2
Nimick & Co.m	1	Spang C & Co.m	1
Total.	39		

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Brown & Co.m	2	Reese G & Co.m	3
John Reamer.m.	5	Carnegie K & Co.m.	2
Moorhead & Co.o.	3		
Total.	17		

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H.m.	4	J. Reamer.m	1
J. Moorhead.m.	8		
Total.	12		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & Co.	1		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Jones & Lm.	3	Wm Smith.m	2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, February 6, 1873.

The syndicate advices from Europe to-day are favorable to the success of the new funded loan, but no amounts will probably be given until to-morrow evening. Late in the day it became known that Secretary Boutwell has called in $100,000,000 5-20s of 1862. Money was close most of the day at 1-64@1-32 for call loans, but late in the afternoon the offerings increased, and the closing loans were 4@5 per annum. Sterling weak; 109 8-16@109¾. Gold was firm during the morning, but declined in the afternoon; range 113⅞ @113⅝, closing at 113⅛@113¼. Loans 1½@6 for carrying and 2 to flat for borrowing. Clearings $85,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $311,000. Governments steady at about last night's prices. State bonds unchanged. The stock market was firm, with active speculation in Western Union, Erie, C. C. & I. C., and more doing in Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore and Hannibal and St. Joseph. Western Union ranged 94¼@ 95, 95¾, 92¾, 93, 93¼ and 92. It is authoritatively stated that the Executive Committee have sold $1,500,000 worth of the eleven millions stock held by the company to complete the negotiation for a controlling interest in the Cuba cable, which was thereby prevented from falling into the hands of English parties. Erie ranged 66¾, 67⅛, 65¾ and 66¾. Pacific Mail rose from 72 to 75, and C. C. & I. C. from 40½ to 42¾. Parties buying the latter stock are bidding 1 per cent. for the privilege of calling in at 60 all this year. St. Joseph rose from 48 to 50¾. New York Central from 105¼ to 106¾. Lake Shore from 95 to 96¾. Ohio & Mississippi from 48¾ to 48¾, and others in proportion. The whole market closed strong, with Pacific Mail, Hannibal & St. Joseph and Indiana Central as favorites.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118½; 5-20s '62, 114¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115¼; new '65, 114¾; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 113¾; Ten-forties, 114¾. Currency sixes, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee old, 82; do new, 82; Virginia new, 59; do old, 47; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 36.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 92; Quicksilver, 44½; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co., 83¾; American Merchants Union Express, 69¼; United States Express, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 70¾; New York Central, 106; Erie, 66¾; do. preferred, 79¾; Harlem, 119; do preferred, 125; Northern Central, 110¼; Northwestern, 83; do preferred, 92; Rock Island 113¾; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 76; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 95; Chicago & Alton, 115¾; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91¾; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 41¾; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 103¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¾; Hartford & Erie, 9¾.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Weather soft and threatening rain. Western dressed hogs and beef are coming in freely. The mutton markets are completely glutted, with a slow trade in all dressed meats. Beeves—To-day, 30 cars at Communipaw and 25 at Weehawken, completing 7,200 this week, against 6,200 last week; common to medium cattle ½c lower than Monday; very few good cattle here; they go quick at 13@14c; most of drovers' lots sell at 10¼@11½c for natives, and 9@9¼c for Texans; 2 cars of latter, 900 lbs, 8c, 55 lbs per cwt; 2 cars, 6¾ cwt, 9½c; 2 cars, 6 cwt, Illinois, 11c; 3 cars fine Ohio grades, 8 cwt. 12½@13⅝c. Sheep to-day 2,300, and 15,900 this week, against 19,200 last week. The market was extremely depressed, stock offering very low, but not much selling; thin sheep, medium to good to prime 6¼@7¼c, and a few extra lots 8c; a car choice 130 lbs, Canada 8¼c.; 2 cars 95 lbs. Ohio 7½c.; a car of 78 lbs. 5¼c.; 2 cars 86 lbs. 6¼c. Hogs: 52 cars to-day, and 25,500 for the week, against 29,100 last week; market depressed; sales of fair Ohio 5¾c; city dressed 5¾@6c. for heavy, 6¼c. for 200 lbs. 6¾c. for 180 lbs., and 7c. for pigs; western dressed 5¾@6c.; a few pigs at 6¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 6.—Cattle receipts 816; total for week 8,041; stock poor, most of which will be shipped on first hands. Market generally active; sales: 145 Ohio steers, 1,039@ 1,214 lbs, at $4@5,39¾; 285 Indiana steers, 1,089@1,349 lbs, at $4,62½@6,12½; 127 Illinois steers, 1,259@1,349 lbs, $5,50@625; 16 Illinois cows and steers, 1,259 lbs, $5,50; 101 Missouri steers, 1,322 lbs, $6,25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 6,200; total for week 15,200; market dull at ½c off from closing prices of last week. Pelts declined 50c, which is one cause of the dull market. Sales: 2,533 Michigan, 100 to 125 lbs, at $5,75@7; 52 Indiana sheep, 93 lbs, at $5,25; 67 Canada sheep, 115 lbs, at $6. Hogs: receipts to day 2,200, making total supply for the week 15,600; market dull and slow; heavy buyers are well supplied, and have withdrawn from the market for a decline; small sales Ohio and Indiana hogs, 180 to 250 lbs, at $4,75 @4,90.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Cotton in buyers' favor; middling upland 21¾c; sales of futures 8,300 bales as follows: February 20 3-16@20 5-16; March 20⅝@20¼c; April 20¾@20⅞c; May 21⅝c; June 21 7-16@21½c; July 21 3-16c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 4,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6,50@7,25; common to good $7,25@7,80; good to choice $8,00@8,50. Rye flour steady at $4,75@6,40. Corn meal quiet. Whisky 93½c. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 1,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1,64@1,65; amber $2,60; white $2,10@ 2,25. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts 18,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 66@66½; store 65¾c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 34,000 bush; new western mixed 53@54¼c; old in store 55½c. Eggs quiet. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 17@20c. Sugar quiet; Centrifugal 9¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 73@76c. Petroleum; crude to refined 15@21½c. Provisions: mess pork dull at $14,30. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 5c. Middles weak; long clear 6¾c; short clear 7¼@7¾c. Lard firmer; western steam 8¼c; kettle 8⅝@8¾c. Western butter firm at 15@ 20c. Cheese steady at 13¼@16½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 6.—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅝, and for account 92⅝@92¾. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie railway, 32¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £372,000.

PARIS, February 6.—Rentes 55 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—Cotton closed with a downward tendency; middling upland 9¼@10d; Orleans 10⅛@10¼d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American and 1,000 speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston seller February and March at 9d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s 9d. Beef 87s 6d. Lard 38s. Cheese 75s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s 6d. Turpentine 49s 6d@ 50s.

ANTWERP, February 6.—Refined petroleum 44¾f.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 6.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat quiet, weak and lower; No. 1 spring $1,28; No. 2 do. $1,23¾; No. 3 do. $1,10. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30¼@30¾c; rejected 27¾c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 26¼@26½c. Rye dull and prices drooping; No. 2, 85½c. Barley dull and prices declined; fall No. 2, 67@67½c. Mess pork advanced to $12. Lard steady at 7¾c cash. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 4@4¼c; sides 5¾@6. Green meats firm and unchanged; hams 6¼@8¼c for 10 and 16 lbs average. Dressed hogs in active demand and prices advanced for heavy; dull and prices drooping for light; heavy $4,65@4,70, closing at the outside rate; light $4,90@4,96. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 87c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Business continues to improve with jobbers, who were moderately active to-day. There was a liberal demand for cotton goods of all descriptions, and the market rules very strong at unchanged prices. Prints and ginghams were active in first hands and in good jobbing request. Denims were in demand. Worsted dry goods were more active in first hands. Woolens were rather quiet, but some styles of fancy cassimeres are well sold up for Spring. Foreign goods showed some improvement. The first regular auction sale of the season was held to-day, and was very largely attended by city and country buyers.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour easier at $8@8,35. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at $1,70@1,77. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 41c. Other grains steady. Groceries firm and unchanged. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions dull; buyers and sellers apart. Mess pork unchanged. Lard dull; steam 7¾@7⅞; kettle 7¾@8c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Hogs firm at $4,40 @4,90; principal sales for shippers at $4,40@ 4,70; for butchers' $4,70@4,90; receipts 4,000. Whisky steady at 89c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—Cotton quiet; low middling 19c. Flour active; extra family $7,50. Wheat in good demand at $1,80@1,85. Corn firm at 42@43c. Oats scarce and firm at 31@ 32c. Rye firm at 85@90c. Provisions in good order demand and steady. Mess pork $13,00. Bacon: shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¾c. clear sides 8c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear side 6¾c. Lard 8c@ 8¼c. Whisky firm at 89@90c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declining; No. 2 fall and prices declined; No. 2 mixed 81¼c. Oats and barley dull but unchanged. Mess pork quiet, at $13. Dry salt meats quiet, with only order trade. Bacon inactive; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Lard; kettle dried 8¼@8¾c. Hogs firm and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—Cotton dull; low middling 18¾@19c; middling 19¼c. Flour scarce and firm. Corn active at 63c. Oats scarce at 50c. Hay nominally $32@35. Bran dull at $22. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Lard 8¼@9¼c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Flour unsettled; superfine $4,50@5,50; extra $6@7,00. Wheat dull; red $1,90@1,94. Rye steady at 57c. Corn active; yellow 49@50c. Petroleum crude 14¼c; refined 20c. Whisky 93.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 6.—Grain unchanged in every respect.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car oats, Thompson & F; 1 do rye, Guckenheimer; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 12 pails tobacco, A. Wilson; 20 tubs butter, 1 do lard, Isaac O

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Proposal to Establish Iron Ship-Building Yards—Carrying Mails in American Built Iron Vessels—The Fortification Appropriation Bill and the Vienna Exposition Bill Passed in the Senate—Paying the Expenses of Contestants.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1873.

SENATE.

NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Michigan in favor of a bill setting apart a portion of the Island of Mackinaw for a national park. He said he found no military objection to the scheme.

TRANSFERRING POWERS.

On motion of Mr. NYE, a bill was passed to transfer certain powers in reference to territories to the Secretary of the Interior.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition of the President and faculty of the Wabash College, of Indiana, that the Japanese indemnity fund be donated for education in Japan.

CAROMDOLET VS. U. S.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, a bill was passed to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the suit of Carondolet vs. the United States.

NO EXCUSE.

Messrs. STEVENSON and STOCKTON asked to be excused from serving on the special committee to consider the testimony sent from the House implicating certain Senators. The Senate refused to excuse either.

PATRONIZING AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill directing the Post Master General to advertise invited lately for proposals from citizens of the United States for performing weekly mail service for fifteen years between New York and Liverpool by means of at least six American built four thousand tons iron screw steamships, at a compensation not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars per annum.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

Mr. STEVENSON entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the specie payment bill was rejected yesterday.

ARKANSAS GOVERNMENT.

Mr. PRICE moved to postpone the pending order for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of his resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether there is a legal State government existing in Arkansas. Lost.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL, which was considered for a time and passed.

IRON SHIP BUILDING TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. CRAGIN, a bill to establish an iron ship-building yard on waters falling into the Atlantic and another on the Mississippi or one of its tributaries was taken up, and Mr. Cragin addressed the Senate in support. He said the bill had been reported and its passage asked by the Naval Committee in a report which he asked to be read by the Clerk. The report shows that the proposals are to create a building yard in which iron and coal shall be made into superior iron for special purposes of steamships and machinery, and that by various improvements which the company control, the methods proposed will reduce the cost of iron so that iron steamers may be built at a less price than in England or Scotland. The committee have added amendments which compel the company to supply all ship builders with iron on equal terms in the forms required, whether for ships or machinery, at five per cent. on its cost, this being not more than the cost of supervision, and will enable all builders to convert their wooden keels into ship-iron, and thus confer equal terms for building ships, to restore and maintain our carrying trade and ocean commerce. The aid proposed is a guarantee of bonds secured by the property of the company existing and created before their issue, and payable from a fund formed by five per cent. upon all work done in the yard, which a commission, composed of the Secretaries of the Navy, of War and of the Treasury, are empowered to collect and pay into the United States Treasury, and which it is estimated will produce a fund therefor in half the time of the bonds.

FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the fortification appropriation bill, which was passed.

REPORTS CONSCRIBED IN.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill amending the bankrupt law so as to relieve Boston insurance companies was concurred in.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Mint Assay office bill was also concurred in.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award was taken up.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered an amendment to the Vienna Exposition bill providing that not more than $50,000 shall be paid for salaries, nor more than $5,000 to any one person. Agreed to. The bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Robt. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ATLANTA.

The Senate appropriation of $110,000 for a Government building at Atlanta was concurred in.

AMENDING THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), of the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the bankruptcy law made a report, Agreeing to the Senate bill, with a few amendments. The report was adopted.

STEAM SLOOPS OF WAR.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of the Conference Committee on the bill constructing the steam sloops of war, made a report, agreeing to the construction of eight such vessels, at a cost not exceeding $8,200,000. Adopted.

PAYING EXPENSES OF CONTESTANTS.

Mr. HAZELTON (Wisconsin), from the Election Committee, reported a resolution to refund to C. C. Bowen, contestant of the seat of DeLarge, of South Carolina, both having been excluded from the seat, $1,500 in full for expenses.

Mr. RAINEY (South Carolina) moved to increase the amount to $2,500.

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. STEVENSON and ANTHONY.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—Yeas 83, nays 94.

Mr. RAINEY withdrew his amendment, and then the resolution was adopted.

INVESTIGATION EXPENSES.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD the Senate bill appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation in reference to the elections in Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas was taken up and passed.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT MEMPHIS.

The bill for a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis came up as business of the morning hour.

Mr. PACKER, who had reported the bill from the committee, stated that compromises were in discussion which would remove all objections to the bill, and he moved its recommittal. Agreed to.

ANOTHER RAILWAY.

Mr. PACKER, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the building of the Wyoming and Montana Railroad.

After discussion, Mr. STORM moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 72, nays 98.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over.

THE CONSULAR BILL POSTPONED.

The bill to revise the Consular system, which had been made the special order for to-day, was postponed, and made the special order for Thursday, the 20th instant.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. SHELLABARGER offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier to act on the testimony taken before the Poland Committee. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr Burchard in the Chair, on the

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SPEER moved to strike out the provision appropriating $600,000 for an increase of compensation for carrying the mails on railroad routes, with authority to the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation on certain conditions at certain states.

Mr. TWITCHELL, sustained the appropriation as being necessary to maintain the present postal car system, which he said had become a necessity for the speedy and efficient transportation of mails.

After considerable discussion the motion of Mr. Speer was rejected.

Mr. PALMER, from the Appropriation Committee, offered an amendment reducing the amount of the appropriation to be paid out of the treasury by one and a half million dollars.

Mr. SPEER moved to reduce it two and a half millions, and argued that that reduction would be in consonance with the views of the Postmaster General as expressed by him when he was urging the abolition of the franking privilege.

A long discussion ensued on this point, and finally the proposition of Mr. Palmer was adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendment providing for letter carriers for all places having a population of 20,000 within postoffice delivery was agreed to—yeas 98, nays 78. Other amendments were agreed to without division, and the bill passed.

The House adjourned.

BOSTON.

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

BOSTON, February 6.—Judge Wilson, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, re-examined Rollins, Treasurer of the Union Pacific road, to-day. He said the check for $19,000 said to have been given to J. F. Wilson has on it the following endorsement, the initials "T. A. S." being in pencil: "Pay E. H. Rollins, Secretary, or order. (signed) B. W. Spence, signed F. H. Rollins, Secretary.) for collection for the Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, T. A. S. Signed W. G. Shellady, for the cashier." The three thousand dollars paid Rollins in December were for services rendered at Washington. He never received a dollar from the company that he did not earn. The profit on Ames's contract, so far as it appeared on the books, as divided was $29,854,980 in stock and bonds at par, and that on Davis' contract $7,802,135 in the same material.

RAILROADS.

The St. Croix Land Grant.

MILWAUKEE, February 6.—An important letter was read on Change to-day, from Col. J. H. Rowe, manager of the Northwestern Railroad, in regard to the St. Croix land grant. The object of Colonel Howe's letter is to have the business men of the city correct a statement being made to the effect that Milwaukee favors unanimously the Milwaukee and St. Paul. The letter was referred to a committee of five, who are to report to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Constitutional Convention.

Woman Suffrage Further Discussed.

The Qualification of Electors—Resolution Concerning Second Trials—Memorials Respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1873.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Memorials were read and referred. Petitions from Susquehanna, Monroe and Lycoming counties were presented respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

SECOND TRIALS.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution that in all cases where there has been a final verdict of acquittal or conviction upon an adequate indictment, the defendant shall not again be proceeded against criminally for the same offence.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

By Mr. Finney, that at every general or municipal election held in and after 1885, every elector who shall not heretofore have voted within the State shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States and of the State, and to write his own name.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of suffrage, Mr. Wright (Luzerne) having the floor.

The speaker proceeded to discuss the question, and believed that the gentleman from Delaware (Broomall) had yesterday placed the subject before this Convention in a proper and just light. Reforms have always met with opposition, and they always will. What is the condition of woman in the State of Pennsylvania at this moment? She holds property and pays taxes, yet she is excluded from the right to vote —the right to say who shall dispose of the money paid by her into the State and county treasuries and to what purpose it shall be placed. He dismissed the argument that woman suffrage would create dissention in family circles. He knew in his own observation instances of man and wife differing politically—the husband being a staunch Republican and the wife a stiff and earnest Jackson Democrat—yet there was no dissension in this family. With them there was just as much love dwelling as in any household were both were Republicans or Democrats.

Mr. Stewart (Franklin) thought that suffrage in the possession of woman would be dangerous and destructive of public morals. Her disability to take part in human government was divinely ordained.

Mr. Horton (Bradford) assumed that the Bible furnished the foundation of all human law. He believed that God created man and woman with equal rights, and that this right should not be refused her.

H. W. Palmer was an original woman suffrage man, converted long before he ever came to this Convention. Her degradation had long since enlisted his sympathy and determination to espouse her cause. Woman has been trampled down, and in many respects was but the hewer of wood and drawer of water for man. Yet she is his equal in more than one way. Experience had taught us that in every branch and department of life she has been enabled to prove her intelligence and ability to cope with and surmount the same obstacles overcome by those of the sterner sex. He believed that woman's influence in governing would purify our elections and the halls of our Legislature. Pure herself, she would desire to establish purity in local and State offices and local and State and National legislation.

Mr. Bartholomew (Schuylkill) was opposed to the amendment of the delegate from Indiana. From the time of the Garden of Eden woman has never participated in human government as an element. Those who advocate universal suffrage stultify themselves. He believed in protecting woman so far as property and other rights were concerned, but he could not approve of granting her a power which would prove to be a bane and a ruin. Woman is the loadstone drawing her husband ever boneward, and exercising over him the benign influences which give home its happiness.

Mr. Darlington (Chester) was in favor of female suffrage, and was unable to discover by the arguments of gentlemen on the opposite side any valid reason why they should longer be deprived of what he considered a natural right.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) would vote against the amendment of the member from Delaware, not on account of the reasons given by many gentlemen, but for reasons of his own. He thought this was a question of time and expediency. The better portion of womankind would stay away from the polls, while the uneducated and vicious would vote, and generally for the wrong. We have enough of ignorant voting now, without increasing it by permitting bad women to swell the corrupt tide that surges about and into our ballot boxes.

Mr. Alricks (Dauphin) was undoubtedly antagonistic to the amendment. There was not one woman out of a thousand who asked for a vote at our elections. There is a fitness for everything, and we must observe the eternal fitness of things. It is not fit that woman should go to the polls. She should remain where she is placed by custom which has become law. The fireside is the place where she should exercise her control, her power and her delightful influence.

On motion, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Convention then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 6, 1873.

GOV. DIX'S CONNECTION WITH THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

In an interview with Chas. P. Blake, son-in-law of Governor Dix, that gentleman says, as to the fifty thousand dollars paid to Dix by the Union Pacific Company, that the money was paid by the Directors of the road as a salary due to him as President, and also for certain stocks of the road which he had purchased and on which he never realized anything. The amount was nearly twenty thousand dollars less than was actually due. Gov. Dix never had anything to do with Credit Mobilier at all.

An Albany dispatch on the same subject says that Governor Dix is now preparing a statement confirmatory to the above, and will also show that he never received any fee from the Union Pacific Railroad. He says he took part of his salary in bonds of the road, on settlement, and disposed of them as stated.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Assistant District Attorney, Daniel G. Rollins, having, in conjunction with Judge Sutherland, decided that the law authorizes the sitting of the Court of Sessions in the City Hall, the Court will at once enter upon the disposal of criminal business.

Judge Sutherland, holding part 2 of the General Sessions Court, to-day announced that after a consultation with several judges he had concluded he had a right hold this court in City Hall, and he should continue to do so.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.

A Deputy Sheriff whose name has not yet been ascertained is alleged to have caused the death of Mary Gordon, who died last night in consequence of violence being used to eject the deceased from her apartments on January 27th, for the non-payment of rent, the woman being in a delicate condition.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL MEADE.

A delegation of prominent officers army presented an address to Mayor Havemeyer in regard soliciting aid from the city for a monument to General Meade at Gettysburg. The Mayor will probably lay the matter before the Common Council.

RELEASED.

Mrs. Flynn, who was arrested some time ago for having in her possession a large amount of bonds stolen from Dabney, Morgan & Co., about a year ago, was released to-day, it appearing that the bonds were left with her in a sealed package, and she was innocent.

THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

Burton N. Harrison, counselor for the Samana Bay Company, says that hundreds of letters are received daily by the various agencies of emigrating to St. Domingo. The company intend to keep their matters private until after the result of the election is known.

CONSOLIDATION.

A bill will be introduced into the Legislature in a few days providing for the appointment of a Commission to consider the report of a plan for the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn under one municipal government.

A "STRUCK" JURY FOR TWEED.

It is reported that Tremaine and his associates are considering the advisability of applying for a struck jury for the trial of the civil suits against Tweed.

POLITICAL.

The Apollo Hall Democracy are soon to have an election for a General Committee of Seventy-three, and it is understood that prominent members of the Tammany organization will be placed on the committee.

EXTORTIONS UPON SHIP-OWNERS.

It is stated that the extortioners in the Harbor master's Department of this port, which were exposed years ago, are again practiced upon ship-owners and others.

GORDON GOULD SUIT DISMISSED.

The suit of Gordon Gordon against Jay Gould for the recovery of half a million dollars was dismissed to-day, the plaintiff not appearing.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

THIRTY ONE common cases were disposed of by the Mayor at the hearing yesterday morning.

GEORGE and John Taylor, for hitting Peter Walters with a brick, as previously mentioned, were fined fifty dollars and costs each by the Allegheny Mayor last evening.

SEVERAL suspicious characters were loafing around the Excelsior Coffin Works on Penn street, on Wednesday night, two of whom were arrested and placed in the lockup.

JOHN RENTZEL charges Andrew Hoehn with false pretense before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, in fraudulently obtaining from him a promissory note for five dollars. Hoehn gave bail for court.

HANNAH FICKS charges Henry Coleman with seduction under promise of marriage before Alderman McMasters. He was arrested, and in default of two thousand dollars bail was remanded to jail for court.

GEORGE E. SHAW and WM. McKIM retire for thirty days to Claremont from Allegheny. Chas. Culp, a boy seventeen years old, from the same place, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday, for incorrigibility on complaint of his father.

JAMES MULHEARN appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday and preferred a charge of aggravated assault and battery against Patrick Keating. He alleges that Keating struck him over the nose with a poker, breaking it, and also inflicting several bruises and cuts upon his head with the same weapon. Warrant issued.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL had before him yesterday James McCord, who is charged by Thomas Riley with assault and battery. He alleges that he struck him in the face, blacking his eyes and doing him other serious injury. He was held for a hearing. Jas. Holmes, before the same Squire, charges Mark Kenny with a surety of the peace, in threatening to put a head on him, etc. Warrant issued.

HOME NEWS.

City Property Committee.

A meeting of the Council Committee on city property was held last evening. Several bills were approved and some unimportant charges in the Central Station House were recommended. The matter of the Thirtieth ward lock-up was considered, but nothing definite was arrived at.

The South Side Commission.

A meeting of the South Side Commission was held last evening at the office of the City Clerk. The Commission was appointed by Councils to settle up the financial affairs of the South Side boroughs. At their meeting last night Mr. C. Mantooth was elected Secretary, but no other business was transacted than of a preliminary nature, necessary in getting ready to commence work.

Hung by a Chain.

On Wednesday morning the body of Thomas Murchland, an old citizen of Brooke county, West Va., was found opposite Steubenville, hanging in the garret of his house. The deceased had committed suicide by means of a trace chain suspended to a rafter. Making a noose in the chain he had stood upon a chair, and fixing the fatal loop about his neck he kicked the chair from under his feet and was strangled to death. Difficulty with his children, of which he had six, was the cause of the self destruction.

Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

We print to-day the card of this favorite institution with a corrected list of its directors, and with the name of Thomas Rodgers for cashier. Mr. John Birmingham, who has held that office from the beginning with credit to himself and advantage to the bank, having determined to embark in an extensive manufacturing business could not longer remain in the bank, whereupon the directors advanced Mr. Rodgers from his position as book-keeper to the more arduous and responsible office of cashier. The confidence thus reposed in his fidelity and capacity is a just tribute to his abilities and personal worth. We are quite confident that his incumbancy will prove altogether satisfactory, as well to those having business with the bank as to its stockholders and directors. Capt. J. T. Stockdale continues to hold the presidency as heretofore.

W. H. Seward's Voyage Around the World.

The Messrs. Appleton are about to give to the world Mr. Seward's account of his extraordinary journey through all the longitudes. It is to be published by subscription only, and instead of about 600 pages as the prospectus stated, will contain about 900 pages, and will be richly illustrated. We are authorized to state that Mr. A. Anthony Gutman who was formerly Private Secretary to Mr. Seward at Washington, is now engaged in taking subscriptions for the forthcoming great work which everybody waits for and is anxious to read. Mr. Gutman's office is in room No. 1 up stairs, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. The work in this connection with this book is a very intimate one, he having acted for Mr. Seward as his amanuensis, and from his dictation actually prepared the manuscript for the entire work. As we have said, almost everybody will desire to own and read Seward's voyage around the world.

Coal at New Orleans.

The following is a list of loaded boats and barges at the port of New Orleans on the first inst.:

Owners.	Boats.	Barges.
W. J. Bigley	1	0
Tho. Fawcett & Son	0	2
R. & J. Watson	2	0
N. O. Gaslight Co	7	0
Heads & Latue	1	0
W. G. Coyle & Co	8	0
Morgan Line Steamers	3	0
W. G. Wilmont & Co	1	0
D. D. Wood & Bros	1	0
J. M. Father	1	0
Total	21	2

The estimated contents of the above packages are 485,000 bushels. The consumption during January was thirty-two boats and barges, with 600 bushels. Wholesale price on the 1st of February, 85 to 90 cents per barrel. Retail price $1 10 per barrel.

Fifth Avenue Grade.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It is now time, Mr. Editor, the Directors of the Fourteenth Ward Public School were moving in the matter of obtaining a change in the proposed grade adopted for Fifth avenue extension, near Soho. The height to which the avenue is to be raised at the Soho bridge, is perhaps not too great, but surely it is not necessary to raise the street eight (8) feet at the public school building, which is one of the finest in the city. The front entrance on the avenue will be ruined for all practical purposes, and its beauty endlessly destroyed. A fall in the grade so as to run out a little short of the proposed term will suit the traveling public almost as well, and would certainly please the tax payers and owners of property along the proposed *improvement*. And if anybody ought to have a voice in this matter, surely in its turn, is subject to the Board of Councilmen.

The Department of Public Parks, five Commissioners, appointed in the same manner, having seats in Council but no vote,

The Department of Public Safety shall be in charge of seven Commissioners, having control of the Departments of Police, Fire, Board of Health, Guardians of the Poor, etc. There shall be five bureaus: First, "Police," with Superintendent; second, "Fire," with Chief Engineer; third, "Health," with Sanitary Superintendent; fourth, "Public Charities," with Superintendent of Poor.

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The Sinking Fund Department is a Commission consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, President of Select Council, President of Board of Councilmen and four members of the Board of Councilmen. This Commission is to have charge of all the bonds and other evidences of indebtedness now in any sinking fund of the cities, boroughs or districts, and to have all bonds, &c., &c. invested in registered bonds of the authorized loans of the city.

The Law Department is to consist of a Corporation Counsel, with a City Attorney to attend to street openings, &c.

Department of Public Instruction is to be composed of forty-five members, to be elected in the same manner as the Board of Councilmen. This department to have all the powers of the Central Board of Education, but shall have no power to raise or expend money.

Provision for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the separate indebtness of Allegheny, and the value of the Real Estate buildings &c. owned by the city, the city revenues &c. similar to the commission appointed for the Southside Boroughs, for the purpose of equitably arranging the taxation. It is further provided that the officers at present in office in either city, if the act is passed, shall not be interfered with until the close of their official terms.

From this brief abstract it will be seen that there are some very important changes made in municipal government. The act is based on the Charter of the City of New York, as prepared by the Committee of Seventy, and the main features of it have been incorporated in the draft prepared for Pittsburg. It is very elaborate in details, but its general scope may be understood by this abstract.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell has been winning additional laurels this week by her perfect rendition of the difficult character of Jane Eyre. Her popularity remains undiminished and has been the means of crowding the auditorium nightly. This evening she will be the recipient of a benefit, when she will appear in "The Pearl of Savoy, or the Mother's Prayer."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening "Martha" was sung by the English Opera Company, with the following cast: Martha (for the first time) Miss Emma Howson; Nancy, Mrs. Zelda Seguin; Lionel, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler; Plunket, Mr. Castavan; Sir Tristan, Mr. Durham; Lord Sheriff, Mr. Thomas Bartelman. This Opera possesses, excepting the "Bohemian Girl," more favorite and popularly understood music than any in the repertoire of English Opera, and consequently it was the means of drawing another large, and we might say enthusiastic audience. The Opera as rendered in our own tongue apparently has a strong hold upon the popular mind. Miss Howson, as we have before stated, does not possess a powerful soprano voice, but it makes up in tone and quality what it lacks in that respect. It is doubtful if there is a more pleasing or clearer voice upon the English lyric stage. We like Mrs. Richings Bernard, her voice has more compass and quantity, but for pure bell like tone, it does not equal Miss Howson's. Her rendition of "The last rose of Summer" in the second act received a deserved encore. Mrs. Seguin's rich contralto as Nancy added no small share of enjoyment to the performance. She is a graceful and accomplished actress, as well as singer. English opera without her would seem but tame. It would be hard to fill her place. Mr. Bowler, as Lionel, was good, but we have seen much better; his voice lacks both compass and power; he is better material than for the troupe for the same character. He labored somewhat under a slight cold last evening, which may have shown him to a disadvantage. Messrs. Hall, Seguin and Bartelman acquitted themselves well. The performances, taken in all was one of the most enjoyable of the season. This evening the popular "Bohemian Girl" will be given.

LIBRARY HALL.—On the 18th instant, Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent divine, will lecture at this hall under the auspices of the American Literary Bureau. This will prove a rare treat to the citizens of this city.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—"They couldn't stay away." The attractions here this week have been extraordinary, and sufficient to crowd the house every night. The audiences have greeted the various acts most vociferously, thus appreciating the manager's efforts to please.

TRIMBLES' VARIETIES.—If one looks at the constellation of stellar attractions, he wonders how the manager does it, but he does. Last evening, as usual, the house was crowded to its fullest capacity, and everything passed off well.

THE THIRD SELECT SOIREE of the popular and high-toned "Minerva Club," will take place at Turner's Hall, Sixth avenue, near Grant street, on Thursday evening, 13th instant. Those who may attend are assured of a fine evening's enjoyment. The managers have made most liberal arrangements for the enjoyment of all who attend. If you want a good dance, and to associate with good company attend the Minerva ball.

A NEW CHARTER.

Proposed Re-organization of our Municipal System.

A New Consolidation Act—Patterning After New York—Revolution Proposed in the City Government—Allegheny to be Taken in—The New System for the Consolidated City—A Centralization of Power—An Abstract of the New Act.

For several weeks past, as has been intimated in these columns, several gentlemen, thoroughly identified with the interests of the city, have been engaged in preparing the draft of an act of Assembly, which should combine two important features—first, the consolidation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny; and second, the securing of a more perfect system for our municipal government. Yesterday the work was completed, and in a few days the bill will be published in pamphlet form and sent on to Harrisburg for ratification. It is an exceedingly voluminous document, embracing about forty pages of foolscap, of written and printed matter. From a preliminary examination of the draft we are enabled to lay before our readers its main features, which will be found appended. From this brief abstract will be noted that in addition to the consolidation feature, the act proposes to give a complete autonomy to the municipality, decreases the number of officers, or boards such as Board of Education, School Controllers, Board of Health, Guardians of the Poor, Fire and Water Commissioners; that is, decreases them as Boards and puts this work into Departments, all the Departments being under one general head, and not as now, each in a measure independent; further it makes the Mayor the executive head of the municipality—not a petty police magistrate; and, in short, the whole government somewhat more compact and more directly under the control of voters. Such are the advantages claimed for the act, and the manner in which they are secured will appear from the appended brief abstract.

The first section, of the bill provides for the consolidation of all the territory named in the act of 1867, which includes Allegheny, and in that year was rejected by the people) but stipulates that the provisions of the act shall not go into effect before the first Tuesday of January, 1875.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

For the government of the consolidated city, there is to be provided a Board of Councilmen of forty-five to be elected on the first Tuesday of October, 1874, who shall divide themselves into three classes, one class to go out each year, and the vacancies to be supplied by the election of fifteen new members. Minority representation is to be arrived at by allowing no voter to vote for more than thirty candidates at the first election, and two candidates for each succeeding election. This Council is to organize in the usual way on the first Tuesday in January, 1875, and to have all the powers vested in the present City Councils, having also authority to meet on secret sessions, and to call for the verity of emanations, and shall have power to compel attendance of members. In the event of a tie in the votes for any two or more candidates, the Council shall have the right to decide by ballot. Members of Council are not to be eligible to any office created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which they were elected, nor for one year after the expiration of their term of office. Members of Council are not to be interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the city, nor to receive any fee or reward for services rendered to any person before any department of the city government, under a penalty of forfeiture of office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit in the city for five years. Councils may pass ordinances, &c., as now, but the Mayor is given the power of veto, and Councils may pass the bill over the veto by a majority vote of the whole number elected. Councils may also pass ordinances, &c., over the veto of the Mayor by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Councilmen. The Board also is addition to the present powers of Council in money matters takes control of the Board of Health, Board of City Hall Commission, Sinking Fund Commission, Board of Health, &c., and all other boards of the city. The Board of Councilmen is also prohibited from borrowing money except in anticipation of revenue, and the aggregate debt of the city shall not be run up beyond ten per centum of the assessed value of estates, real and personal, subject to taxation. No appropriation shall be made for any year that will exceed the revenues.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER

is lodged with the Mayor, who, in addition to his present power is head of all the Government; must pass upon all ordinances, resolutions, &c., passed the Board of Councilmen, and have the power of veto and shall be relieved of police duties by the appointment of seven police commissioners. He is also empowered to remove for cause, any head of a department, and report his action to Councilmen, when a new election will be held.

The executive department of the municipality is to be divided into sub-departments, comprising bureaux of Public Works, Parks, Safety, Finance, Building Land, Law, Water, Instruction. One member of each department is to be appointed by the Mayor, and the remainder by Councils.

The Department of Public Works is to consist of five members and to have full power over all streets, sewers, city property, &c., &c.; the work to be sub-divided into bureaux with a head to each and all, subject to the General Department. Nothing in its turn, is subject to the Board of Councilmen.

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MR. CURTIS ON THE PLATFORM.

The Higher Education of Women Considered by the "Easy Chair"—An Earnest and Eloquent Plea for the Cause—The Greatest Lecture of the Season.

The representative of the highest literary culture in America, Mr. George W. Curtis, appeared on the platform at Library Hall last evening, before one of the most select audiences in every respect that we have ever seen gathered in Pittsburgh—an audience, too, that was appreciative and not undemonstrative, and one that in numbers was in every way complimentary to the lecturer, and would have been flattering to any public speaker.

Mr. Curtis was introduced about eight o'clock by His Honor Judge Kirkpatrick, and his auditors, for the moment, while this formality was being attended to, had an opportunity of seeing one of the great literary celebrities of the age—a gentleman of full height, well proportioned, and more English than American in physical appearance. His countenance was eminently suggestive of the most perfect health, and the most fastidious refinement in thought and culture. His style of speaking was rapid yet always sufficiently under control to indicate the power of the finished orator.

Like some of his predecessors the speaker, upon coming forward opened with a semi-apology. He had been announced to speak on Sir Phillip Sidney, but was at a loss to understand the authority for announcing that subject for him. It was a subject which he had ceased talking about years ago, and his agent had apparently made a mistake. He thought however no apology would be necessary if he changed the theme, or instead of talking of one gentleman, discussed of all the ladies—of "Women of the Olden Time." This brief abstract will be noted that in addition to the same manner as the Board of Councilmen. This department to have all the powers of the Central Board of Education, but shall have no power to raise or expend money.

Provision for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the separate indebtness of Allegheny, and the value of the Real Estate buildings &c. owned by the city, the city revenues &c. similar to the commission appointed for the Southside Boroughs, for the purpose of equitably arranging the taxation. It is further provided that the officers at present in office in either city, if the act is passed, shall not be interfered with until the close of their official terms.

From this brief abstract it will be seen that there are some very important changes made in municipal government. The act is based on the Charter of the City of New York, as prepared by the Committee of Seventy, and the main features of it have been incorporated in the draft prepared for Pittsburg. It is very elaborate in details, but its general scope may be understood by this abstract.

Having thus established himself on amicable terms with his auditors, Mr. Curtis proceeded to develop this theme. It would be difficult to describe adequately the depth of thought, elegance of diction, vividness of imagination or felicitous force of language was the chief characteristic of the discourse. It would be impossible to give any idea of the character of the lecture, save by a literal reproduction of the whole, which space would forbid, and for which the lecturer might not be grateful, inasmuch as he is to repeat himself yet a dozen times or more before he closes his tour. Briefly stated, the theme of the discourse was that the great need of the women of to-day, and by consequence of humanity in general, was a higher female education, the throwing open of every opportunity for the woman to acquire mental culture upon the same plane as the man. In support of this proposition he compared the condition of woman in earlier times, one hundred, two hundred and three hundred years ago, and in more remote times, with the present, and the estimate which was placed upon her by the masculine mind. All history he contended clearly evinced that surely, if slowly, woman had been advancing, higher in the scale, higher in mental culture, higher in the estimation in which she was held by men, higher in her influence, and higher in her opportunities for good. The old time then as compared with the new, was as the soul is to the plant or flower that comes after it. He then forcibly ridiculed the old fogyism which sighed for the olden time, and contended that in every element that made women better and happier, the new was the better of the two, and the one which met all the demands of the ballot, but confined himself to an earnest and forcible plea for still greater opportunities for women—for the throwing open of every avenue of learning, every college and university to her, the broadest education being due to the culture that would follow to determine her sphere."

The idea thus briefly and imperfectly noticed, was developed with all that power of delineation and eloquence of diction that is famed, and a power of oratory that was scarcely excelled by the marvelous power of composition.

Mr. Curtis talked for over an hour, and received, when opportunity offered, the most unbounded applause. It certainly was one of the greatest lectures ever delivered in our city—perfect in every respect. There have been but three perfect lectures delivered in Pittsburgh the last decade, and the triumvirate comprises Bishop Simpson's on the "Future of our Country," Wendell Phillip's "Lost Arts," and Mr. Curtis on the "Women of the Old Time and the New."

CHURCH RE-UNION.

A Pleasant Gathering—Greeting a New Pastor — Sumptuous Entertainment — Speeches—Viands, Poetry, &c.

One of the most pleasant and successful church re-unions we have ever attended, was held last evening in the Third United Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. S. E. Frazier is pastor. New life has been lately infused into this congregation, and since the advent of their eloquent young pastor, the congregation has nearly, if not altogether, doubled. The members conceived the happy idea of having a reunion of the church and congregation, all the members and friends could meet and become acquainted with their pastor. The attendance was very large, almost all the members, and many friends being present, filling the commodious lecture room of the church to overflowing with youth and beauty. And the fathers and mothers in Zion were also well represented, and all seemed to enjoy themselves to the highest degree. The members of the church were unwearying in their attentions to strangers.

About 8 o'clock the first tables were filled up. The supper was gotten up by Simpson and was a great success. Everything that could be conceived to tempt and please the appetite was there in abundance. The Rev. Dr. Brown, the former pastor of the church, made a short address and invoked the Divine blessing. After supper all retired to the lecture room, where the evening was pleasantly spent in promenading, music and congratulatory speeches. Rev. Mr. Frazier made a short address, referring to the pleasure of the occasion, to their past great success, and bright anticipations for the future. He then read a letter belonging to a basket of choice flowers sitting on the table, as follows: As these flowers blo